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Unified Price Eludes OPEC

Meeting Ends as Saudis Resist Price Rise, Agree to Cut Output

From Agency Dupatches
GENEVA — A five-day OPEC
meeting broke up in disarray Friday without agreement on a unified oil price, but Saudi Arabia said that it would cut its Septemsaid that it would cut its September output by 10 percent as a goodwill gesture toward the 12 other OPEC countries.

The 13 oil exporters decided to keep in force an elastic pricing structure set last December under which Sendi Ambie schorer \$22.0

which Saudi Arabia charges \$32 a barrel and most others set rates on a \$36 benchmark, adding an extra charge for quality that takes some prices to \$40.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said at a news confer-ence that his country would trim output from the present near-record 10 million barrels per day to 9 million in September. He also said that production figures for October would not be announced until the end of that month.

Continuing Surpluses

The Saudi minister said the reduction would not end the glut and said he foresaw that continu-ing surpluses would bring about price cuts that negotiations had not achieved. He added that the world average oil price would drop to below \$34 a barrel as exporters trimmed quotes directly or used discounts to maintain sales.

The Saudi minister said that be

believed some countries would start to lower their prices now -"whether they go back to \$32 or a little above that."

An "ideal price" to eliminate the oil glut would be \$28. Sheikh

Yamani said. He said he believed that Saudi Arabia might keep its own price at \$32 until the end of 1982 and that some other producers might cut quotes to that level soon.

Accord Cancels Strike Threat To U.K. Rails

L'inted Press International LONDON - Two railway unions announced Friday acceptance of a compromise pay and productivity formula and called off a potentially crippling nationwide strike that threatened to durupt large sec-tions of British industry begin-

ning Aug 31.
The cancellation ended the biggest labor union challenge in 27 months of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration. The National Union of ed Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen accepted the compromise on a disputed 11 percent pay rise following three

days of mediation.

If the strike — the first natrouwide rail walkout in 26 years - had taken place, it would have affected food distri bution, coal and steel supplies. the mails, newspaper circula-tion and sea traffic in addition to passenger service over 11,000 miles (17,600 kilometers) of

track. In the compromise, the unions agreed to discuss the railroad's request for staff cutbacks in exchange for an additional 3 percent wage increase. The radroad, projecting a £140 million (\$262 million) deficit for the year, already had conceded an 8 percent increase.

The United States said Friday that it was pleased OPEC had not decided on another round of price increases. "We are encouraged that in their discussions the oil produc-ers seem to be paying increasing attention to the realities of the market and recognizing that excessively high prices cannot be main-tained in a weak market," said the State Department spokesman,

Sources at the European Eco-nomic Community in Brussels gave a cantious welcome to Saudi Arabia's decision to hold its oil price at \$32 a barrel. The EEC imports about 35 percent of its oil needs from Saudi Arabia, so that any increase in the Saudi price would have made itself immediate-

Last year, EEC energy consumption fell by 4.6 percent, the largest drop since 1975, with the share of oil in the overall total dropping from 54.2 percent to 51.8

World Surplus

The deadlock at the meeting followed refusal by Saudi Arabia, which produces half of all OPEC oil and one-sixth of the world to-tal, to agree to a unified price above \$34.

Nigeria and others at the top of the OPEC scale have been trying to charge up to \$42 a barrel for top grades, but have had to reduce production because of the international oil surplus caused by conser-vation in the industrialized countries, the world economic recession

and high Saudi output.
In five days of talks, Sheikh
Yamani argued that OPEC had to serve the world community. He sought cuts in the higher prices of other members. Some countries offered price reductions, but he did not consider them large enough and refused to budge on the Saudi

A slump in world demand has reduced total OPEC output to around 22 million barrels per day, with the Saudis accounting for nearly half and most other ea ers facing a buyers' revolu

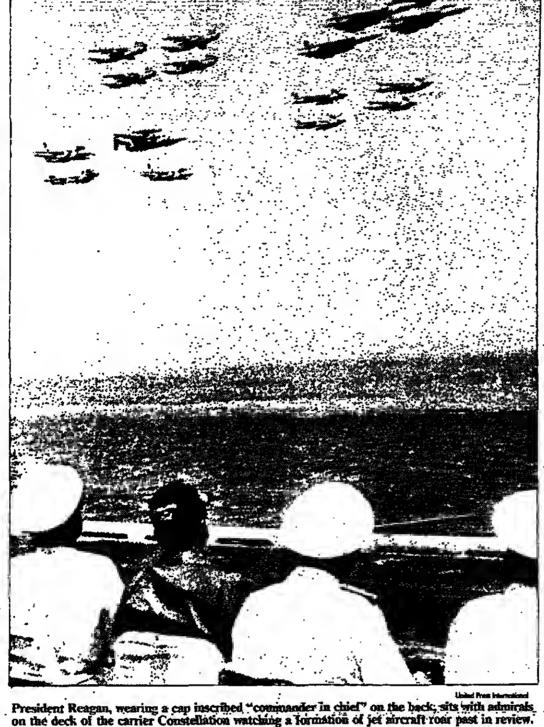
The Saudis have persistently refused to cut output in the ab-sence of a unified OPEC price on their terms, angering some other exporters. At the last OPEC session in Geneva in May, Saudi Ara-bia resisted demands that it cut

output and raise its price. The Iraqi oil minister, Tayeh Abdul Karim, said Friday that OPEC might meet again before its next scheduled session in Decem-ber in Abu Dhabi. But the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates. Mana Said al-Oteiba, said OPEC oil ministers would not meet again to discuss oil prices or production until December.

UN Energy Conference

NAIROBI (Reuters) - A twoweek United Nations energy conference ended Friday night after a compromise on the funding and promotion of the development of alternatives to oil and coal as the world's main energy sources.

The secretary-general of the UN conference on new and renewable sources of energy, Enrique Iglesias, said a decision on the establishment of a new body to promote new energy sources would be deferred until the 1982 meeting of the UN General Assembly. He said an interim committee would meet for two weeks next year and report to the General Assembly on the possible composition of such a



U.S. Ready to Counter Any Rise In Strength of Salvador Rebels

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service SAN SALVADOR — The United States is prepared to counter any increase in the military strength of leftist guerrillas bere with a comparable rise in U.S. military assistance to the Salvadoran government, according to U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton, "We don't want to do it," Mr.

Hinton said during a lengthy interview Wednesday in his office be-hind the 20-foot walls and sandbag gun emplacements of the U.S. Em-bassy. He said be hoped U.S. military aid, which amounts to \$35 million in the current fiscal year. would actually be diminished.

Essential Element But he said, should the aid the administration says the guerrillas are receiving from the Russians or

others he stepped up, he "would recommend" a boost in U.S. mili-Increases and decreases in the mix are a function of the formula needed to make sure the Carpios of this world" — a reference to guerrilla leader Salvador Cayetano Carpio — "do not win," Mr. Hin-

An essential element in the formula Mr. Hinton outlined for the defeat of the left is the election of a constituent assembly scheduled for March, which he said will resolve the question of which side has popular support in the coun-

Although the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front has said repeatedly that it will not participate in the elections unless they are preceded by negotiations, Mr. Hinton and a member of the Salvadoran electoral commission said that the commission has socretly

met with some front members. Some U.S. policy-makers in re-cent weeks have expressed bope that the opposition, which they believe is divided between more moderate political components and hard-core Marxist guerrillas, will fragment and provoke a lesseming of the international political sympathy that the left currently re-ceives from a number of Western countries, as well as the Soviet

Strategy Shift Seen

such fragmentation will occur. But the 4,000 to 6,000 guerrillas in the country ever would lay down their arms voluntarily, no matter what their political allies agreed to, and that hard-liners among them, like Mr. Carpio, would rather die than

admit defeat. The ambassador maintained that recent increases in guerrilla activity are a sign of the their desperation.

"I think it is perfectly clear with the offensive against the power system, the transport system, the communications system, that the guerrillas, having discovered they can't win, changed their strategy and they are out to destroy the country." Mr. Hinton said.

They're not going to succeed." the ambassador continued. "Even-tually, bit by bit, the army will in-crease its effort and slowly this will come to an end. The country will be worse off. Lots of guerrillas will be dead. And for what end? They [the guernillas] are not going to win. It's hopeless."

Recepture of Town Reported

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) -The Salvadoran Army has recap-tured the eastern town of Perquin from 500 leftist guerrillas who scized it several days ago, according to the latest military commu-

At the same time, police in Chal-chuapa, about 45 miles northwest of San Salvador, said they had found 17 bodies, 10 of them beheaded. No organization has claimed responsibility far the kill-

Reagan Says He Knew Risk of Libya Exercise

War Talk By Qadhafi

From Agency Dispatcher
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Libyan leader Moarner Qadhafi said
Friday night that Libya was prepared to defend its territory even if

In his first public comment on Wednesday's air battle over the Mediterranean in which U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan planes, Col. Qadhafi said at a news conference that the United States was playing with fire by violating Li-byan territorial waters and air-

"The Gulf of Sidra is part and parcel of Libya," be said, referring to the site of the clash. "We shall be ready to defend the Gulf of Sidra even if it means bilateral war with the United States or a third world war.

Col. Qadhafi arrived in Ethiopia on Thursday on an official visit after signing a trilateral friendship treaty in Southern Yemen between Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen, all allies of the Soviet Un-

Meanwhile, U.S. oil industry of-ficials expressed concern about the safety of personnel and their fami-lies in Libya, but there was no in-dication Friday that any of the ap-proximately 2,000 Americans there were menaced.

Oil company spokesmen in New York said the U.S. State Depart-ment had reissued a three-monthold statement advising against travel to Libya but had not ordered the companies to evacuate

Although a Libyan official spoke of using "the oil weapon" against the United States, representatives of U.S. oil companies operating in Libya said they had been assured that there would be no reprisals against U.S. oil inter-

The United Arab Emirates news agency quoted Mohammed al-Qamoudi, head of the Libyan Em-bassy in Abu Dhabi, as saying that the downing of the two lighters "was a part of an American plan the Arab nation and bringing down Libya."

"This plan also includes taking over most of the oil-rich region of the Gulf of Sidra," the agency quoted Mr. Qamoudi as saying at news conference. He said Libya will use the oil weapon to retaliate against the American policy aimed at destroying the Libyan revolution.

Exxon Corp. evacuated dependents of its employees, a step being considered by the five other U.S. companies operating in Libya. Mobil Corp. has prepared what it called "a readiness plan." All the companies declined to provide de-

There are few Americans in Libya other than the oil company employees and their families, and employees of oil-field service comes, such as the Halliburton Co. The U.S.-based oil companies operating in Libya are Conoco. Marathon, Amerada Hess, Occidental Petroleum, Exxon and Mo-bil Italian, French and West German companies also produce oil

Most U.S. oil companies dis-missed the possibility of nationalization, but several well-placed Enropean oil executives suggested that there was at least an even chance that Col. Qadhafi would make such a move. Nationaliza tion of oil properties has been a tactic of Tripoli since it seized Brit-

President Reagan speaking to Republicans in California.

N-Warheads Are Backed By Schmidt

From Agency Dispatcher
BONN — In his first public comment on President Reagan's decision to produce neutron warheads, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed West Germany's commitment of three years ago to deploy

is not acute at the present time and there is nothing to negotiate about now. He added that definite conditions must be met before neutron weapons are deployed on West

by the decision be made three years ago to allow the United States to deploy the weapon in West Germany under the same conditions in 1978 when former President Jimmy Carter first sug-gested neutron deployment.

German Conditions

with Moscow failed to achieve re-

"I do not see in principle that the federal government has basically to change its opinion." he

conventional tank and troop supe-

In making his statement Friday, Ar. Schmidt opposed leaders of

President Reagan's decision to manufacture the new weapon caused a furor in the party and increased anti-American and pacifist sentiment in it, particularly in the

the U.S. decision to produce neu tron warheads is bound to complicate Mr. Schmidt's efforts to retain party support for his nuclear arms

sion and said his Cabinet had con-West German critics have accused the United States of failing to consult its allies, damaging

the prospects for arms negotiations and failing to understand West European interests. Neutron warheads, which can be carried on missiles or artillery shells, kill by massive doses of radiation but cause only limited

Moscow's Comments

MOSCOW (Reuters) - The Soviet Union said Friday that talks between the United States and British defense secretaries in Lon-

Ministry showed that Washington was already trying to "wrest consent from governments in West European states to the deployment their territories of this barbaris

Carter Kept Jets Away

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — President
Reagan said that be approved an
American training exercise in
disputed waters off the coast of Libya knowing "that there might be some harassment" from Libyan forces. U.S. Navy planes shot down two Libyan aircraft during

the exercise this week after reporting they had been fired upon.

In Washington, officials said that former President Jimmy Carter had kept U.S. planes out of the area last year and that the Reagan administration's decision on halding the maneuters was inon holding the maneuvers was intended in part to end the appearance of backing away from a possi-ble confrontation with Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan lead-

Mr. Reagan, speaking Thursday night at a state Republican Party fund-raiser in Costa Mesa, Calif. south of Los Angeles, said: "For the last couple years, for whatever reason, our Navy has been ordered to hold its maneuvers but to stay on the other side of that line and not challenge that," he said, referring to the waters Libya claims as its own but the United States in-sists are international waters.

"The exercise properly requires: crossing to a certain extent that line and I approved that we would do that," Mr. Reagan said. "I approved the idea that while we don't want to be provocative or anything else, good Lord, we send our ship into the Black Sea, just as the Russians send theirs into the Caribbean, to establish the fact that they are international waters.

Question Raised

Two U.S. Navy F-14s shot down two Soviet-built Libyan SU-22 fighters early Wednesday over the Gulf of Sidra 60 nantical miles off the Libyan coast Libya has claimed that the U.S. planes, from the aircraft carrier Nimitz, fired first, and that its forces shot down

The U.S. government, Mr. might be some harassment" from Libya, and that possibility had been specifically addressed by the National Security Council In a briefing before the training exercises began, the president said "the question came up with regard to if they actually fired on our forces or planes, what would our response be? There was only one response to that question. If our men are fired on, our men are going to shoot back. So they shot back, as you know."

Earlier Thursday, making a previously scheduled visit to aircraft carrier Constellation off the Southern California coast, the president declared that it is necessary to "inpress the enemies of freedom in the world."

Sitting in the captain's chair watching the launch and recovery of more than two dozen jets from the carrier, Mr. Reagan denied the Americans had deliberately provoked the Libyans. But be added.
"This time we didn't restrict our selves on the basis of what is, I say, an artificial line. We utilized the (Communed on Page 2, Col. 7):

NSIDE

Hotels Sold Under what was said to be

heavy pressure from its bank-ers, Pan American World Airways has decided to sell its most profitable subsidiary. In-tercontinental Hotels, to Grand Metropolitan for \$500 million. Page 9.

Split on Science Most Americans believe that

science can make life easier and more comfortable, but they also worry that strides in science make life change too quickly, according to a survey conducted for the National Science Foundation, Page 3.

Charter a Junk

After shopping, Hong Kong's most obvious attraction is its waters. Now businessmen are chartering sampans, junks and even a brigantine, modeled on the boats that sailed during the Opium Wars, for private cruises and cocktail parties. Weekend, Page 5W.

MONDAY

Life in Poland

offers a look at the grass-roots effects of Solidarity's rise to influence. A two-part series by Jonathan Kandell, beginning in Monday's Tests

An Irish Republican Wins Again in Ulster

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland — Owen Carron, a candidate running on behalf of imprisoned guerrilla hunger strikers was declared the winner Friday in the election to the British Parliament succeeding Bobby Sands, the first of 10 prisoners who bare starved themselves to death.
The vote, held Thursday, was

seen as a test of Catholic support for the Maze hunger strikers. Their number was reduced to five with the death Thursday of Michael Devine and the decision of the family of Pat McGeown, 24, to authorize intravenous nourishment to try to

save his life.

Meanwhile, supporters of the hunger strike on behalf of prison reforms called Thursday for an end to the street violence that has followed each death, It was their first attempt to check the street violence which they previously pro-

The H-Block Committee in Londonderry, which takes its name from the prison cell block in which the guerrillas of the frish Republi-Army and the Irish National luberation Army are fasting, ap-

ern Ireland's Catholics.

Warning that continuation of the rioting and gang attacks "can destroy existing support" for the hunger strikers, it urged Catholics to come to terms with the fact that the British government "is pre-

Mr. Carron, 28, an unemployed schoolteacher who was Mr. Sands' election agent when the latter was elected to Parliament in April, won the by-election in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency by a margin of 2,230 votes. He increased Mr. Sands' margin by 784 votes. Mr. Carron polled 31.278

Protestant, received 29,048 votes.

ical opinion in Northern Ireland.

ponist candidate in a straight fight

an attempt to lessen growing oppo-sition to the strike among North-

pared to let the bunger strikers

His main rival, the Official Unonist candidate, Ken Maginnis, a

Four other candidates poiled less than 4,000 votes between them, showing once again how the hunger strikes have polarized polit-At the last by election April 10. Air Sands, already on hunger strike, beat another Official Ca-

Owen Carron None of the hunger strikers, five of whom are still fasting to death

in Belfast's Maze Prison, was able

to stand at this by-election. After Mr. Sands died in May, Parliament enacted measures to step imprisoned guerrillas standing for election.

Mr. Maginnis campaigned in support of the British government's refusal to accept the prisoners' demands which it says would amount to granting the status of both camps are racked by ideologipolitical prisoners to men it concal doglights about the shape and

Mr. Hinton said he doubts that he said he believes it unlikely that

Poland Moves Into Crucial Stage

Washington For Service
WARSAW — The fierce propaganda war raging in Warsaw makes it more than likely that the Polish crisis is moving into a new and perhaps decisive stage in the struggle over the future political shape of the country. Polish and foreign observers of the tug-of-war between the Commonist government and the independent trade union movement

Solidarity generally agree that the essence of the conflict involves two seemingly intractable issues.

One involves union access to the media over which Solidarity this week staged a spectacular two-day press strike. It was the union's most overtly political action so far and it demonstrated both union

authorities to counter it.

Other Issue Complex complex. It centers on economic reforms with Solidarity insisting on workers' self-management and the government asserting that it would never give up control over

But the other issue is far more industrial enterprises.

Behind the public positions.

views whether a Yugoslav-type system is applicable to a country such as Poland, particularly at a time of **NEWS ANALYSIS**

Solidarity sees the issue of self-management and factory autono-

my as the basis for any economic

reform. But there are a variety of

deepening economic downslide and increasing food shortages. In the Communist Party camp, there are at least two distinct

groups. The more dogmatic elements insist that the state must retain absolute control over all enterprises. The moderate forces have aired the idea that a Yugoslavform of self management could be applied on small enterprises while the state would retain full control power and the impotence of the

> What lies behind government contentions are fears that workers' self-management would lead to economic decentralization of the country and inevitably bring about political decentralization as well. That in turn would not only change the political shape of Poland but would eliminate a huge east of Communist bureaucrats who now hold fuerative jobs. Gov. ernment officials say that as many

> as one million of them would be

over all major industrial firms.

was stressed this week by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, who asserted that he had no intention of giving up control over enterprises. "Un-less the state remains in control of enterprises it would not be able to carry out its fuctions and act in the national interest."

Mr. Jaruzelski conceded that pressures for some form of selfmanagement are increasing on factory floor levels.

Solidarity Camp

In the Solidarity camp, on the other hand, differences on the issue have deepened as the independent movement approaches its first congress next month. So far, the union has exercised great authority simply by articulating public feelings against government

Now Solidarity has to come up with its own ideas.

Since any reforms of Poland's ravaged economy would demand new sacrifices from the Poles, the task of coming up with a construc-tive program may prove far more difficult. "We know very well that all prices must go up and up," said one Solidarity economist in pri-

But we cannot say so publicly.

the weapon. However, Mr. Schmidt told a West German television inter-viewer that the question of station-ing the weapon in West Germany

German territory.

Mr. Schmidt said that be

The conditions were that West Germany should not be the only country to accept such weapons and that the decision should be taken by NATO as a whole, and only if arms control negotiations

Mr. Schmidt said it was Ronsense to pretend that neutron weapons could eliminate Soviet

his Social Democratic Party, which issued a statement last week demanding that the weapon be barred from Europe and denounc-ing it as a barrier to East-West arms talks.

left-wing. West German commentators say

Mr. Schmidt brushed aside opportunities the interviewer gave him to criticize the American decisidered the weapon carefully.

blast damage to the surrounding area. At present, the United States plans to keep neutron weapons based at home, and deployment in Western Europe will have to be

don were the start of an American drive to deploy neutron warheads in Europe. Tass said Friday's meeting be-tween Caspar W. Weinberger and John Nott at the British Defense

A town not far from Warsaw

By Loren Jenkins

CAIRO — Through a series of officially inspired Egyptian newspaper stories, supported by background briefings to key members of the Egyptian establishment hy his aides, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is claiming success in his efforts in Washington last week to re-establish Egypt's once pre-eminent role in the Middle East by making his country a keystone of Western security in the area.

Despite a lack of comparable reports from the Reagan administration, the Egyptian press has hinted in the past week at new commit-ments of U.S. arms, speeded up deliveries for 40 F-16s already promised, and that President Reagan promised Mr. Sadat to finance a major new air and naval complex at Ras Banas, on the Red

So lavish have been Egypt's claims in fact, that Western diplo-mats here speculate they may bave been one reason for this week's sudden tripartite summit meeting in Aden, the capital of Marxist Southern Yemen. The meeting, at-tended by Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Ethiopia's Col. Mengitsu Haile Meriam, and Southern Yemen's President Ali Nasser Mohammed — all closely allied to the Soviet Union — was beld to form a new anti-Western axis along the Red Sea to counter Western security plans in the re-

Mr. Sadat has made no bones of late that be wants to be the West's major partner in any defense of the Middle East. In no uncertain terms in recent weeks be has spelled out that be wants to see Egypt become a strategic pivot point from which U.S. forces could operate to put down any foreign threat to a fellow Moslem state, be even Indonesia.

The general lines for his ambi-

late last month in a bttle reported speech at Alexandria University marking the anniversary of the 1952 coup d'etat which overthrew the Egyptian monarchy. The speech stated the general themes that Mr. Sadat expanded upon in private in his talks with President Reagan and his advisers in Wash-

ington early this month.

"When I see President Reagan I shall say to him that I will give the United States every facility so they can reach any Arab country on the Gulf," be said, "so they can reach any Islamic country anywhere so that the tragedy of Afghanistan is not repeated." As he had in the past, bowever, Mr. Sadat emphasized that these emergency faciliues would not be bases where foreign troops would be permitted to

Although the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has denied the fact, a source who was at the Washington meetings between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Reagan confirms that a letter of understanding delineating the commitment of facilities, and the circumstances in which they could be used, was personally delivered to Desident Personally delivered to Desident Personal triples. to President Reagan by his Egyptian counterpart. In conversations later Mr. Sadat also argued for Egypt to be given "parity" with Israel in terms of military aid and strategic considerations.

The heart of Mr. Sadat's argument was that Egypt in effect was in a better position to serve U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East because forces deployed from its soil in a regional emergency would be more acceptable to Moslem countries than any whieb might possibly be deployed from

Lack of Commitments

From all indications here Mr. Sadat was listened to with respect and interest in Washington but no new commitments were made, it in Africa, the Middle East or. Diplomats here interpret Washington's apparent low-keyed reaction to Mr. Sadat's offer - which on tions future role for Egypt were the surface at least coincides with laid down in public by Mr. Sadat Pentagon strategy — as a sign of

still lingering State Department uncertainty about the long term merits — or consequences — of embracing Mr. Sadat in a manner reminiscent of the way the United States embraced the late shah of

The ambittous new role for Egypt, and one so deeply tied to the West, is one that Mr. Sadat has cautiously been edging toward ever since the fall of his friend, the shah, on whom the United States had relied upon as a similar pillar of its security interest in the Mid-

The notion of foreign bases and foreign troops stationed on Arab soil, however, is anathema. When at the height of the Iranian crisis Washington sounded its friends in the area for potential base facilities to serve in an emergency for the deployment of the embryonic new Rapid Deployment Force, Egypt, along with Oman, Somalia and Kenya, was among the first to re-spond positively. Mr. Sadat did in-sist bowever, as he still does, on differentiating "facilities" offered

in an emergency from "bases"
where foreign troops would be permanently established.
When the U.S. staged its aborted commando raid in Iran in an effort to free the U.S. diplomats being beld hostage by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomein's Revolutionary Guards Enverien bases most ary Guards, Egyptian bases, most notably the military airfield at Cairo West, were secretly provided for Washington's use in staging the strikes into the Iranian desert.
But Mr. Sadar's present vision

clearly goes far beyond just allowing Egypt to he a transit air strip for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. He wants the United States to help build up his armed forces with at least triple the number of F-16 fighters already committed, for example — and their strategic facilities expanded so that he can play a role as the West's policeman in the area, providing security and strategic backup to other pro-Western Middle Eastern regimes, especially vulnerable Saudi Arabia.

Ban on Excavation Is Problem for Begin

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service JERUSALEM - Condemnation by Israel's two chief rabbis of a major archaeological excavation near the Old City of Jerusalem has created a further division between secular and religious Jews in Israel. At issue is whether the excavation is disturbing ancient Jewish graves and thus violating religious law.

The condemnation Wednesday by Israel's chief rabbi of the Ashkenazim, Shlomo Goren, and the chief rabbi of the Sepbardim, Ovadia Yosef, also poses a serious problem for Prime Minister Menacoalition government two weeks ago and depends on the support of Israel's three small religious parties for his 61-seat majority in the 120member parliament.

The site, known as the City of David, had been excavated for four years without incident until ultra-Orthodox protesters, some of whom belong to a sect called Neturei Karta, which refuses to recognize the state of Israel, began bolding demonstrations and

impeding work. The support of the two rabbis, kud bloc support the project.

are no graves at the site.

[About 100 Orthodox demonstrators blocked rush-hour traffic in Jerusalem on Friday after police barred them from entering the archaeological site, The Associated Press reported.

Digging proceeded on the hill-side Thursday while members of ultra-Orthodox groups watched. A group of them took over a square in downtown Jerusalem on Thursday and conducted a mourning service. Some wore sackcloth.

Some of the volunteers working at the dig are Orthodox Jews, illustrating that the controversy is not a simple matter of religion or politics. Archaeology bas always been important in Israel politically since ancient finds have often been used to justify politicians' claims about Israel's historical right to exist.

Some advisers to Mr. Begin are hoping that the issue does not come before the Knesset (parliament), where most of the opposi-tion and many in Mr. Begin's Li-The rabbinical ban is on relig-

given the protesters added ious grounds, not legal ones, and strength, even though archaeolo-gists working on the dig say there censed by the Ministry of Educa-

Yosef Burg, who is acting minis-ter of education while Zevulun Hammer, the minister, is on vacation, said that if graves were found to exist at the site the license to dig

nority to declare all of Israel "a gi-

cide whether to revoke the permit to placate the protesters, who are expected to lean beavily on the religious parties for support, or to rebuff the attempt to unearth Canaanite Jerusalem, which existed 1,000 years before Jesus.

Bani-Sadr Says Israel Helps to Arm Iran

. The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Abolhassan

Bani-Sadr, the deposed president of Iran who fled to France last month, has affirmed reports that Iran has been buying arms from

Speaking from France Thursday in an interview with ABC News. Mr. Bani-Sadr said that Iranian procurement of weaponry from Israel "shows that the taste for pow-er on the part of the mullahs is

very strong."

He added: "I said, if we have to huy arms from the Israelis, wby not make peace with the Iraqis? It would be much better."

Israel has given the United States repeated assurances, including recent statements, that it has not shipped any U.S. equipment to Iran to assist that country in its war with Iraq, the U.S. State De-partment said Friday in Washing-

Underground Network

Mr. Bani-Sadr also said be has set up an underground network in Iran to combat the regime of Aya-tollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "We tollah Ruhollah Khomeini. must succeed before the death of Khomeini because after his death it will be chaos, a generalized civil

war."
He added that putting the son of the late shah in power "would be a humiliation for our people."



or the "LEADING HOTELS OF THE WORLD"

Western intelligence has report-ed that Iran is desperately short of materiel with which to continue its .10-month-old war with Iraq.

The Sunday Times of London reported on July 27 that Israel was sending Iran 360 tons of U.S.made spare parts. Iran has denied that report and Israel has refused

Anti-Left Raids Continue

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran's revolutionary guards Friday con-unued to raid leftist hideouts after

a major operation Thursday, Tehran radio said. It said six revolutionary guards and three guerril-las were killed in a clasb at a Mu-

It broadcast a statement by the guards saying that documents found Thursday helped locate more guerrillas. It said security forces stormed six more safe bouses, captured more than 10 leftists and seized weapons and documents. In a clasb in Tabriz, a revolutionary guard and a guerrilla were killed, the radio said.

Mr. Huang said he had not thought about what he would do with the equivalent of \$360,000

that the Chinese government had

awarded him for crossing over. He

was the first Taiwan pilot to defect

since before the 1966 Cultural

Mr. Huang has been the hon-

ored guest in a constant round of

receptions and rallies since his de-

fection was disclosed three days af-

ter his Aug. 8 landing at the Fu-

zhou airport in the coastal prov-

While Chinese officials have treated the defection in muted

press reports to the outside world,

they appear to be using it internal-

ly to boost the notion that Deng Xiaoping's program for peaceful reunification of Taiwan is having

positive effects despite increased belligerence by the Taiwan author-

ities since the election of President

When he was referred to in

Taiwan Defector Planned China Flight for 3 Months

By James P. Sterba New York Times Service

PEKING - A former Taiwan air force flight instructor said in Peking that he defected to the mainland on Aug. 8 in his F-5F jet fighter to demonstrate his desire to see Taiwan and China peacefully

Huang Zhicheng, a 29-year-old Taiwan air force major, said that his landing on the mainland side of the Formosa Straits was not forced, as Taiwan authorities have suggested. Instead, he said, his "re-turn to the motherland" was carefully planned three months in ad-

air force uniform.

He had enlisted in the mainland air force last week, be said. On Wednesday, Mr. Huang was appointed deputy commandant of China's aviation academy with the rank of deputy divisional com-

5 Rue Dounou, PARIS Just tell the taxi driver "sank roa doe noo"

jahaddin Khalq headquarters in Tehran Thursday.

reunified.

Mr. Huang, who in Taiwan went by the name Peter Z. Huang, met with journalists Thursday morning in the Great Hall of the People. He wore a People's Liberation Army

Reagan, a firm Taiwan supporter. questioning by newsmen Thursday morning as Comrade Huang, Mr. Huang said that although he had joined the mainland air force, he had not joined the Communist mander, by Zhang Tingfa, com-mander of the air force.

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Mr. Huang said that his goal now was to help China develop its air force. At Thursday's news conference, Mr. Huang was somewhat reluc-tant to criticize Taiwan in contrast to statements about the island attributed to him in the local Chinese press. But he said Taiwan au-

thorities did not allow politics to

would become invalid. Mr. Burg, who holds several of-ficial posts, is also the bead of the National Religious Party, whose six votes are crucial to Mr. Begin's

tic religion that arose as an attempt to synthesize Islam and Hinduism. A practicing male Sikh pro-claims his identity by never cutting his hair, by wearing a dagger and an iron bracelet and by using the A group of leading archaeolo-

gists met with Mr. Begin on Thurs-day to protest the rabbinical de-cree. They were told that the prime

minister would study the issue. Binyamin Mazar, a scholar and archaeologist, said that a halt in the excavations would set a precedent and permit a zealous mi-

ant Jewish cemetery." The Begin government must de-

the government believes that the SEOUL - Maj. Gen. Pak Se Jik, full story of Gon. Pak's dismissal the commanding general of Scoul, has been made public. His reputahas been fired by President Chun tion was unblemished, and, unlike the principals in corruption scan-dals in the era of President Park Doo Hwan, surprising Americans serving with U.S. military forces in South Korea and marking a watersbed in the presidency of Mr. diplomats said. The explanation for the dismiss-

al given by the Defense Ministry was that Gen. Pak used his influence to try to secure favors for Lee Kyu Hwan, a former classmate who was dismissed from the armed forces in 1978.

Mr. Lee, a former military at-taché at the South Korean Embassy in Washington, was discharged from the armed forces after he was accused of taking bribes to favor a U.S. military-electronics firm sellmg to South Korea, military officials said. He stayed in the United States, defying orders to come

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Mr. Lee was pardoned in February in an amnesty intended to bring back dissident Koreans liv-ing abroad. "But Lee took advantage of the amnesty to seek personal favors from those in high off-

ice," the spokesman said. He said that Mr. Lee had visited South Korea between June 4 and July 13, when he "distributed gifts and hosted lavish parties to further his personal interests, without showing any remorse for his past conduct."

The spokesman said that Mr. Lee, through Gen. Pak, sought spe-cial consideration from a Cabinet minister and several leading businessmen in an attempt to import grain, tobacco and coal, to obtain construction contracts abroad, to export textiles, to build speedboats

and to market mine equipment.
"Last June Pak asked a state-run bank to loan Lee \$500,000 and thus undermined the image and prestige of the armed forces in the new era," the spokesman said.

Mr. Lee was given a warning and was not legally penalized "be-cause he obviously acted out of ig-norance of the social ethics of the new era," the spokesman said. Gen. Pak was dismissed early this month. His whereabouts are un-

No one interviewed outside of American Journalist

Expelled by Colombia BOGOTA - An American journalist, Lawrence T. Johnson, will be expelled from Colombia for violating immigration laws by working inside the country while visit-

ing on a tourist visa, government officials said. Mr. Johnson, who works for the consumer magazine Mother Jones. had been covering leftist guerrillas here for three months, according

visitor permits and tried to gain permanent entry by declaring themselves political refugees vic-timized by India because of their demands for an independent Khalistan. The Canadians have dismissed the claims, accusing unscrupulous Indian travel agents of concocting the ploy as a way around Canadian immigration

RIVER PARKING — A drought in Spanish Catalonia, which is being described as the worst in half a century, has turned this riverbed into a parking lot at La Bisbal in Gerona province.

Khalistan agitation, Prime Minis-ter Indira Gandhi said, "it is in the

United States and Canada," a ref-

erence to Sikhs living abroad who

thousand Sikhs went to Canada on

In recent weeks, more than a

are supporting the movement.

Sikh Nationalism Is Growing in Punjab

Despite Disdainful New Delhi Response

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

AMRITSAR, India — A 49-year-old former teacher sits cross-

legged in the room he dares not

leave for fear of arrest and ex-

plains passionately if seditiously

how he advocates the creation of a

The movement represented by

Balbhir Singh Sandhu is quixotic

and relatively small, but it is grow-

ing quickly. Several bundred activ-

ists, most of them young, have fanned out through the villages of the heavily Sikh Punjah evangeliz-

ing for independence. In Delhi they go out on graffiti raids at night and leave behind the mes-

sage, "the Sikh are a nation."

The Punjab bas a sensitive geog-

rapby, adjoining Pakistan just south of Kashmir, the Indian state

long sought by Pakistan. Mr. Sandhu has sought publicity

for his cause by issuing passports in the name of Khalistan, the

dreamed-of Sikh bomeland that

translates as the Country of the

Holy City

Amritsar is the holy city of the Sikbs, and nationalistically

aroused Sikhs are leading demon-strations to ban the sale of ciga-

rettes since the use of tobacco is

The Sikhs practice a monotheis-

Singh, which ideans hon

forbidden to Sikhs.

Sikh nation to be wrenched vio-

lently from India.

Martyrs Venerated

The police in the Punjab have arrested only a handful of the activists on charges of insulting the constitution, clearly aware that the 512-year-old religion venerates its martyrs and that a crackdown could increase support for the ac-

"If they seek to stop us by force, we will only grow that much fast-er," said Gajender Singh, a 30-year-old organizer for the Khalsa Dal, or Society of the Pure, a group that he said was being pat-terned after the Palestine Liber-

ation Organization.

Like Mr. Sandhu, who belongs to a different faction, Gajender Singh spends his days in the Sikh hostel attached to the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine. It is from this sanctuary that they maintain contact with the 1,500 activists they say belong to their two

"We are maturing," said Gajen-We have limished with The Indian government has re- the organizational stage and are

There is widespread dissatisfac-tion among Sikhs who, although not ready to demand independence, say of themselves that they are an industrious and enterprising people who have contributed more to India than they have received.

finally, full-scale confrontation. Like the PLO, we are seeking in-

ternational recognition, and at

bome we are prepared to use terror, the political language of the

Widespread Dissatisfaction

with disdain. Asked about the will come direct action and then,

20th century."

Activist Sikhs contend that the Sikhs were deceived at the time of partition. "The British were willing to provide us with our homeland but we were talked out of this by Nehru and Gandhi," said Mr. Sandhu, who calls himself the secretary-general of the national council of Khalistan. "The Hindus said that we would share with them in

the government, but they lied. What we are facing is Hindu imperialism, which threatens our integ-According to census statistics, Sikhs are among the better-off groups in India. Although forming less than 2 percent of the population, they account for more than 8

percent of the army and close to half the Olympic athletes.

The. Punjab has the richest farms and the highest per capita income. Sikh farmers produce the largest gram surpluses. They are a sizable and prominent minority in Delhi. They have a reputation for energy and enterprise, but it is sometimes rendered as pushiness and aggressiveness. Many Sikhs are active in politics. The post of home affairs (interior) minister is

sponded to the Sikh nationalism now involved in propagation. Next beld by a Sikh, Zail Singh. Chun Fires Commanding General of Seoul

have taken any bribes, Western.

Chung Hee, he is not believed to

Gen. Pak was a key officer in

spected as a professional but con- from the Libyan coast. sidered a friend by key U.S. milicans and his reputation as one rial waters, said the attack had oc-close to Mr. Chun may have curred 60 nautical miles from the the diplomats said.

U.S. Census Bureau Reports 13% Of Americans Below Poverty Line

WASHINGTON - The Census Bureau said that 13 percent of the U.S. population, nearly one in eight Americans, had an income in 1980 below the officially established poverty line, and that median family income after adjustment for inflation fell the most in any year since just after World War II.

The percentage of Americans bving below the poverty line was up from 11.7 percent in 1979. Among blacks, 32.5 percent were below the poverty line, and among Hispanics, 25.7 percent.

Last year, the government poverty line was \$8,414 for an urban family of four, more for larger households, less for smaller and rural households. The poverty line, which is lifted each year to keep up with inflation, is used as an eligibility standard for many U.S. welfare programs. There were 29.3 million persons below the cutoff, the Census Bureau said Thursday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Beatrix Asks Ex-Minister to Try for Coalition

THE HAGUE - Queen Beatrix chose a senior Christian Democrate

THE HAGUE — Queen Beatrix chose a senior Christian Democratic politician Friday to try to find a workable Cabinet coalition after a first attempt failed despite 12 weeks of talks.

The wording of the Queen's order to Willem de Gaay Fortman, 20, a former interior minister, indicated that she favors another attempt to get the Christian Democratic Appeal Party, the Labor Party and the Democrats '66 to form a center-left coalition.

Mr. de Gaey Fortman had said be forward that the

Mr. de Gasy Fortman had said he favored that three-party line on the determine whether a Cabinet can be formed that is assured of fruitful cooperation with the parliament" — does not rule out other combinations among the 10 parties elected to the Dutch parliament May 26.

Global Air Controller Group Discusses Strike

SCHIPHOL, Netherlands — Leaders of the group representing air traffic controllers' associations in 59 countries discussed the U.S. controllers' strike Friday before a general meeting scheduled for Saturday.

Delegates of the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations were unwilling to forecast what action the general mening might agree upon. But one official said: "We won't be asking members to go back and break their countries' laws." Many European controllers.

like their U.S. colleagues, are forbidden by law to strike.

Telegrams and letters from the United States have poured into the federation's headquarters urging action to get talks going again between the Reagan administration and the U.S. controllers, delegates said. Federation sources stressed that the group, which has taken a moderate stance, saw the main issue as U.S. air safety since the strike, which began

Sri Lanka Gets Emergency Press Censorship

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government imposed prest censorship with immediate effect Friday, while saying that the country was returning to normal after two weeks of ethnic violence.

A government spokesman said the censorship was being introduced because the Tamil-language newspapers of some opposition parties were publishing false reports to stir up passions between the majority Singhalese and the minority Tamils.

At least seven persons have been killed and many shops and homes gutted in the violence between the two communities in the last two weeks, and about 350 people have been arrested. President Junius R. Jayewardene declared a state of emergency Monday.

Reagan Says He Approved Libya Move Knowing Risk

lomatic relations, said Libys had

refused to accept the protest.
On Friday, a Belgian Foreign
Ministry spokesman said the Unit-

ed States had rejected a Lityan

protest note over the incident and

asked Beigium's ambassader =

plaint Thursday with the UN Security Council. But it did not no.

Poland Nears

Crucial Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

prices without salary increases

In recent weeks, both sides bare

or some other forms of compensa-

appeared increasingly unyiding

An increasingly assertive are criment has announced that pinet on bread, flour and cereals would

be sharply increased. The goton ment said that it would preced

150 zloty (about \$5) monthly com-

pensation for individuals in the

Solidarity has already served by

tice that it would agree to price

creases only as a part of a compre-

hensive reform package in which is

[The Polish government stack to

on both main issues.

lowest pay brackets.

would have a say.

quest any action by the UN.

Libya also filed a formel com:

Tripoli to return it.

(Continued from Page 1) international waters there for the

training exercise." Administration officials said that Mr. Carter had refused to allow American planes to fly over the Gulf of Sidra last year during similar exercises in June and September, and that there was considerable pressure from the Navy not to allow this to become a pre-

The officials said that almost yearly beginning with 1973, American planes and warships had crossed the parallel 32 degrees 30 minutes which Libya had established lished as the "baseline" for the Gulf of Sidra which it claimed as its internal waters in that year. But last year, because of the Iran hostage situation, and a desire not to cause unnecessary agitation in the region, Mr. Carter did not permit American air or naval craft to go further south than three miles

north of the latitude. Libya has claimed sovereignty over the gulf since the You Kippur War of 1973, in which a token Libyan force fought alongside the Egyptian and Syrian armies against Israel. After Wednesday's incident, some Pentagon staff offi-cers erroneously spoke of a Vibran Mr. Chun's entourage and he cers erroneously spoke of a Libyan spoke fluent English. He was one claim to jurisdiction over waters of the few top officers not only re- and air space extending 200 miles

- The United States, which recogtary officials. His access to Amerinizes only a 3-mile limit for territoaroused the president's concern, shore of the Gulf of Sidra. The site of the attack, however, was just within the 12-mile limit claimed by Libya, which measures it in that area from a line drawn across the mouth of the gulf.

U.S. sources said that just before the brief air battle, a Libyan pilot in one of two Soviet-built warplanes later shot down radioed that he was preparing to engage American aircraft.

The sources said they were unaware of any messages from Libya to the plane conveying any orders. After the air action, the United States sent a note of protest to Liby a saying a Libyan plane had at-tacked first. Reports from Belgi-

um, whose government is handling American affairs in Tripoli in the

absence of direct U.S.-Libyan dip-

workers back home would kick out

their delegates who voted for high-

its decision to quadruple the pair of bread, but postponed imple-mentation of the increase by our week in the face of angry protest by the Sobdarity independent trade union, Reuters reputed from Warsaw. A government spokesman said that the official newspaper Zycie Warszawy isd made a premature announcement and that the basic 800-gram load would rise in price from 4 to 16 ziotys (11 to 45 cents).

First reports of the new prices in the press Thursday brought angry reaction from Solidarity, which said that it had not been given sufficient time to consult its 10 million members and which rejected a compensation system proposed by the government.

Poles had another shock Friday with a report in the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu that ra-diators would be heated to only 55 degress Fahrenheit (13-14 degress centigrage) in the winter, Renters

Senegal, Gambia Announce Plan to Merge

Leon Dash

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — French-speaking Senegal and English-speaking Gambia have announced plans to merge into a new nation, to be called Senegambia.

The decision was made public Wednesday at a joint press conference by the presidents of the two West African neighbors, Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Dawda Jawara of Gambia. If the plan is implemented, it would eliminate the problems caused by the existence of the long narrow enclave formed by Gambia stretching into the heartland of Senegal

The need for a tight relationship between Senegal and Gambia was dramatically illustrated earlier this month when Senegalese sol-diers militarily intervened in Gambia to crush an armed uprising of leftist rebels and disgrumtled policemen. President Jawara, who invoked a mutual defense agreement in asking President Diouf to send troops, would have been deposed if Senegal had not intervened.

After a lengthy meeting with Mr. Diouf in Dakar, Mr. Jawara told reporters that the coup attempt in Banjul "opened our eyes to the need to go further" in joining Senegal.

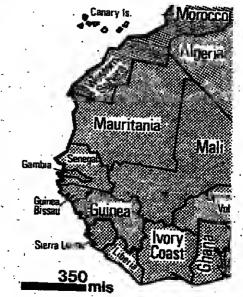
Question of Security

"Our duty is to find a better form of cooper ation which goes beyond the integration of the security forces," Mr. Jawara said. Senegalese soldiers will have to guarantee Gambia's domestic security for the forseeable future. Gambia's 900-man police and paramilitary force, large numbers of whom spearheaded the rebel-lion, was left in a shambles when the fighting

Mr. Diouf echoed Mr. Jawara's sentiments. We must now build Senegambia and in that way, present the proof that we are capable of succeeding," he said. The idea of a Senegambia federation bas

been discussed since Senegal won its independence from France in 1960. Gambia's existence as an independent country was questioned by a UN study commission shortly before it became independent from Britain in 1965. At that time, the commission recommended a political union of the two former colonies. Only Difference

The existence of two separate entities dates back to Africa's precolonial history, when the English and French fought for control of the



Gambia juts into Senegal in western Africa between Guinea and Mauritania. Gambia River Valley, with the British eventi-ally wresting control of the 200-mile-long, 18-mile-wide trading enclave splitting French-controlled Senegal.

The only distinct difference between the similar Moslem ethnic groups on both sides of the border are their colonial linguistic legacity. This is most evident among the cities of both countries, with the Gambians being Angle philes and the Senegalese Francophiles. Since independence, both countries have established well-entrenched multiparty democracies, inte

in Africa.

Gambia's turban elite leadership has remained suspicious of Senegal's designs on their privileged positions and their country. More toward a political association have also been blocked by Gambia's merchant traders in Banjul because they felt that their advantages in commerce vis-a-vis Senegal would suffer.

Smussline both wave accord Gambia's box Smuggling both ways across Gambia's both ders has had an adverse impact on Screen

Travelers going in either direction between northern and southern Senegal are forced in northern and southern Senegal are forced in suffer long delays in crossing the Gambia River by the ferry because of the boat's slowed and time-consuming customs checks by Gambian officials. bian officials

The rebellion against Mr. Jawara's government was put down by the Senegalese troop after a week of fighting. Yet even before the fighting ended, a number of Gambians were and openly hostile to the Senegalese troops and had begun reference to them as an accomplish had begun referring to them as an "occupy

Responding to this, Mr. Dioni said, "If the are some Gambians who fear to be swallow?" by Senegal, I believe they are wrong I and of vinced that if tomorrow we were to some Senegambia, Gambians would certifialy her. fit from it in terms of liberty, democracy nity and justice," Mr. Diouf added.

U.S. Survey Reveals Interest in Science Is Strong, But Wary

By Nicholas D. Kristof

WASHINGTON - Most Americans believe that science can make life easier and more comfortable, but they also worry that strides in science make life change too quickly, according to a survey con-ducted for the National Science Foundation.

The survey also indicated that people between the ages of 18 and 24 are more wary of science than the generation before them. This seems to buck a trend that the younger a person is the more likely he is to be favorably disposed

People most impressed by science were from 25 to 44 years old and have college degrees - in other words, those who were in school during the surge of emphasis on science in education after the Russians launched the Sputnik satellite in 1957. The elderly were generally more suspicious of science than the average:

U.S. Court Bars Overseas Sexist Hiring Policies

LOS ANGELES — A U.S. appeals court has ruled that businesses cannot deny employment to women solely because foreign cus-tomers would not wish to deal with women, according to a civil rights

Attorney Gloria Allred said she received notice by mail Wednes-day of an Aug. 17 decision by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal in favor of her client, Delia Fernandez, a former employee of Fullerton-hased Wynn Oil Co.

Ms. Fernandez, who had worked for Wynn since 1968, was passed over for the job of director of international operations after she had been named administrative assistant to the vice president of international operations in 1972.

She was discharged in 1977 and later sued the company, alleging Wynn would not give her the director's job because the company feared South American clients would not deal with a woman. The trial judge found the com-

pany could discriminate against women. But the court of appeals said "stereotypic impressions of male and female roles" are not to be considered in drawing up occupational qualifications, "nor does stereotyped customer preference justify a sexually discriminatory practice."

United States. Analyses of the results will not be completed until the fall at the earliest, said Donald E Buzzelli, the foundation program officer

The results revealed a strong interest in science among all people, but especially among those with university degrees. Overall, 85 per-cent said of those interviewed were at least moderately interested in issues relating to new scientific dis-coveries, although only 62 percent say they were informed on those

Asked to name the two factors that contributed the most to U.S. influence around the world, more people named "our technological know-how" than any other factor. Those interviewed also agreed by a 6-to-1 ratio that the benefits of scientific research outweigh the

This support for science also was indicated by overall agreement among 81 percent of those interviewed that scientific discoveries make life healthier, easier and more comfortable. People in the 18-to-24-year-old category were least likely to agree with that state-

Public Attitudes

Another side of public attimdes toward science, a hesitation about going too far too fast, emerged from other questions in the 125question survey. Overall, 53 per-cent agreed that "scientific discoveries make our lives change too fast," and 37 percent concurred that "scientific discoveries tend to break down people's ideas of right and wrong

People in the 18-to-24-year-old category were most likely to agree that scientific discoveries break

down notions of right and wrong. Although those interviewed favored use of science to increase life expectancy, modify weather and detect criminal tendencies in young children, they opposed by 2 to 1 any studies that lead to creation of new forms of life.

Overall, people interviewed fa-vored increased exploration of space by 2 to 1, although people in the youngest category were less en-amored of space exploration than those of the Sputnik generation. By the same 2-to-1 ratio, people in-terviewed said they were against having a nuclear power plant in

. Although only 5 percent said they made decisions based on their astrological signs, 42 percent described astrology as "very scientific" or "sort of scientific." Young adults were especially likely to consider astrology scientific.

Cheating Abroad May Spur Limits on Social Security

ers who retire to their native lands are cheating the U.S. retirement system through fake adoptions, phony marriages, unreported deaths and other schemes, says the U.S. Social Security chief, who may ask Congress to stop awarding benefits to any new spouse or children once a worker leaves the

N.Y. Residence Offers Built-In Computer Link

NEW YORK — An apart-ment project in Manhattan claims to be the first in the world to offer built-in computer terminals. Jonathan Rose; president of a group of private investors that is renovating the 1894 New York Wool Exchange Building, said that terminals, like refrigerators and ovens, will be standard appli-ances in all 53 apartments.

His goal, he said, is appartments in which people can work. "The concept of a livingworking environment is an idea whose time has come, because more and more people are working at home," he said. Since computers have become an everyday tool in almost any profession, providing them as standard appliances was the logical thing to do."

Mexico, Italy, Greece and the Philippines, where large numbers of Social Security's 330,000 overseas beneficiaries live. Social Security sends \$1 billion a year to retired and disabled workers and their kin in more than 60 countries.

Rep. G. William Whitehurst, a Virginia Republican, said he has obtained an unpublished draft of a General Accounting Office report estimating that nearly 70 percent of those receiving benefits abroad are non-U.S. citizens. He is preparing legislation to tighten up the

overseas payments.
Mr. Svahn said the Reagan administration may propose restrict-ing the benefits that flow abroad. He said one option would be for Congress to decree: "If you retire in the United States and go back to your home country, you can't add dependents."

He said certain countries have a higher amount of May-December marriages, adoptions by grand-parents" and other ruses. Some deaths go unreported, he said, adding that his actuaries joke that life expectancy for Social Security re-tirees is 10 years longer behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Svahn said the problems are not new, but may have gotten worse in recent years as the agency eased up on spot checks of benefi-ciaries abroad. He has summoned Social Security's international specialists to a meeting in Hamburg next month to develop new pro-files of suspect claims.

Sandor Rado, Who Spied For Russians in War, Dies

NEW YORK - Sandor Rado, 11. a Hungarian cartographer who erved as a Soviet intelligence igent in World War II, died Wednesday in Budapest.

While running Geopress, a map was service he founded in 1927, e was recruited by Soviet military

OBITUARIES

rtelligence during a visit to Mosow in 1935. When World War II roke out four years later, Mr. tado was living in Geneva. Using ne cover name Dora, he became n important source of informaon to Moscow.

Among about intelligence re-orts filed by Mr. Rade and quotd in his memoirs is one dated back of Germany's Industrial une 17, 1941, five days before the ferman invalue of the Soviet Unm. It said: "About 100 infantry ivisions, one third of them motorred, are ranged along the Geran-Soviet border. Also 10 ar-

ach invasion warnings were ig- tional Review.

nored by Stalin and that Russian forces were therefore unprepared when the attack came.

Like many others who had served abroad, Mr. Rado was imprisoned in 1945 on returning to the Soviet Union. On his release, in 1955, after Stalin's death, he setuled in Hungary and was later awarded high Soviet and Hungarian decorations for his service.

Norbert Muhlen NEW YORK (NYT) - Norbert

Muhlen, 72, a staumeh opponent of Nazism who wrote many books on Germany, died Thursday of leukemia at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Mr. Muhlen's best-known work was probably "The Incredible Krupps: The Rise, Fall and Comehad been a resident of the United States since 1940. Besides being a correspondent for German periodicals, he wrote for such American soviet historians contend that Leader, Reader's Digest and Na-



U.S. Folk Healers Appear to Gain Greater Acceptance

By Philip J. Hilts

WASHINGTON — Voodoo healers, spirit mediums, rootworkers, charismatic faith healers - they have no licenses and many don't have a grade school education. But now some psychologists are beginning to accept

them openly as colleagues.

In New York, Miami, Sacramento, Calif., and other cities, mental health clinics have brought in spiritists, magic users and other mystical folk healers to help treat patients, and an increasing number of psychologists advo-

cate using them on a regular basis. Folk healing by magic and spirits is "wide-spread, and is in all ethnic groups, in rural areas as well and inner cities, the great Midwest as well as the coasts," said Vivian Garrison, a psychologist at the New Jersey Medical School who has worked with folk spiritists in New York and New Jersey elinics.

She said that among Hispanics, a third of the entire population consults spiritists for

Folk Healers

Rough estimates put the number of folk healers of all sorts in the tens of thousands. About 80 percent of all episodes of mental or physical illness in the United States are handled not by medical doctors, but with home remedies or folk cures regardless of whether they contradict medical knowledge, she said.

Virtually every one of the many ethnic cul-tures in America has one or more varieties of folk healing tradition, including the voodoo of the Haitians, the santeria of the Cubans, the espiritismo of the Puerto Ricans, the charismatie faith bealers among different white groups, the rootworkers and other spiritists among different black groups, and dozens of

Beginning more than a decade ago, psychia-trists discovered the existence of these networks of traditional bealers among ethnic groups in the United States. Soon after, psychologists began to report that these folk bealers shared certain approaches with main-

'They Create Hope'

Then, they noted that the folk healers also had considerable success in helping patients with psychological troubles.

Jerome Frank, a psychiatrist at Johns Hop-kins University in Baltimore, said: "There is no question that psychotherapy and folk heal-

By Louis B. Fleming

Los Angeles Times Service
ROME — The illness of the Very

Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the superior

general of the Jesuits, and the ap-

pointment of an American priest

as his temporary replacement have focused new attention on one of

the major mysteries of the papacy

widespread surprise, the pope, without explanation, blocked Fa-

ther Arrupe's resignation, forcing him to remain in the taxing job de-

that the pope was going to person-

ally choose a successor to Father Arrupe as head of the Society of Jesus, the largest Roman Catholic

Eight months earlier, the pope

had been sharply critical of what he said were deficiencies in the or-der and had called for quick action

Criticism Not New

Although the two men who pre-ceded John Paul II as pope had also criticized the Jesuits, his criti-

cal comments attracted more at-

tention because they became linked to Father Arrupe's pro-posed resignation and coincided

with other disciplinary actions

within the Vatican, including chal-lenges to two liberal theologians, Hans Küng and Edward Schille-

Social and political activism by some Jesuits, notably in Latin

America was seen by some as the pope's target. Some Jesuits in Lat-in America have been sharply criti-

cized by rightist governments be-cause of their work with the poor.

Jesuits have been targets for vio-

lence in several Central American

countries, including Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

speak on behalf of church workers

in confrontations with the Latin

American governments. But the

pope's criticism was so sweeping

that he clearly was distressed by more than political activity or even

challenges to the docurine of the

church. He spoke of secular tend-

encies, perhaps a reference to

Jesuit priests who have abandoned

priestly garb and religious commu-

nity life to take on special tasks in

the lay community.

The Vatican has been slow to

The move inspired speculation

spite his declining health.

religious order.

to remedy the problem.

In a move last year that caused

Illness of Jesuits' Director

Deepens a Vatican Mystery

ing have features they share. They provide pa-

tients with acceptance... They create hope."

In the current issue of American Psychologist, Herbert and Margaret Rappoport of Temple University in Philadelphia put forward a proposal to link the folk healing systems with orthodox mental health care.

"It would make little sense for a Gestalt therapist who advocates 'doing your own thing to be in a setting such as ... Nigeria," the article says. "An African shaman would be just as out of place advocating... confession and atonement in a Western setting."

The article recommends changing the technique-oriented therapy of orthodoxy toward a more person-oriented therapy that would al-low a therapist to call in a voodoo doctor or a faith healer if it would help.

Equal Potential

"I think that theoretically, [the orthodox and folk healing systems] may have equal po-tential. Vivian Garrison says. "But because they are generated within different cultures, each is apt to be more effective in the culture in which it was developed." The patient's belief in the treatment he is getting is the most important of all factors in success, she contin-

Minority and lower income patients frenently have such different ideas about illness that they have no understanding of what psy-chologists expect of them in treatment. Many such difficult patients are marked down as "inappropriate for psychotherapy."

In a study in Miami, Fla., researchers found that attitudes toward medical and psychological treatment were totally different among mi-norities than in middle class white culture, to the point that many ailments reportedly exist among minority groups that do not exist in the mainstream culture.

Symptoms are named and located different-ly, and they are organized into syndromes that have no counterpart in orthodox medicine. Some black cultures, for example, believe that "low blood" or "high blood," the migration of the blood to the lower or the higher parts of from weakness to fainting. The array of symptoms leave orthodox physicians without effec-tive treatments. But folk healers recognize the ailments and are said to cure them quickly with potions and rituals.

In the culture of middle America, there are also contradictions between tradition and orthodox medicine, though the differences are

Father Arrupe quickly agreed

with this view, and on Oct. 19,

1979, just a month after the pope

had spoken, he sent a strongly

worded letter to all Jesuit leaders

to speed "remedies for the de-

the pope's stern discipline, though many acknowledged that there had

been excesses and actions that

were not in conformity with the

for the pope's surprising refusal to accept Father Arrupe's resigna-

tion. To this day, the pope has given no reason. And, with the serious

illness of Father Arrupe, he has ex-

his handling of the matter.

posed himself to fresh criticism of

Father Arrupe had a cerebral

thrombosis in early Angust as he was returning from a trip to the Philippines. The Rev. Vincent O'Keefe, an American, former president of Fordham University

in New York and senior of the

four assistants to the superior gen-

eral, has been named temporary

head of the order, "to cover the pe-

riod of the father general's illness."

Father Arrupe, who is Spanish, will be 75 in November. In March,

1980, he began the laborious pro-cess of resignation, stating as his reason, "advanced age and its con-

Provisions for the resignation of

a superior general and for appoint-

ment of a temporary replacement were adopted by the Jesuits in 1965, a year after the death of

Jean-Baptiste Janssens, who had

been disabled for his last two years

as superior general. Father Arrupe was elected that year.

The Jesuit reform attracted at-

tendon because it appeared to be an extension of the reinvenation

innovations begun by Pope Paul VI, who established age limits for

hishops and for the cardinals in-

volved in electing new popes. Fa-ther Arrupe's offer to resign was

the first such offer since Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of

Under the carefully drafted Jesuit rules, the four assistants to

Father Arrupe reviewed the rea-

sons for the resignation and con-firmed that they were sufficient.

Jesus in 1534.

But no one appeared prepared

There were mixed feelings about

plored deficiencies."

commitment of priests.

less pronounced. For example, it is believed that standing in a draft or getting wet and chilly can cause colds and even pneumonia, an idea long ago disproven, and remedies such as castor oil and chicken soup are used alongside orthodox medicine.

Miami Approach

Hazel Weidman, an anthropologist at the University of Miami and the chief researcher in the study, said that orthodox medicine has put many persons of different cultures into a bind. We have tried to socialize all our pa-tients to turn away from their traditional be-liefs. We have said they are nousense, and mere superstition." But the same persons do not have the means to use the orthodox medical system for all but a few of their ailments.

In Miami, a large-scale city project has been set up to bring folk healers into the orthodox medical system, not only for psychological treatment but to help resolve the conflicts between the medicine of the streets - which is personal and strongly believed - and the medicine of the hospitals, which is more imperson-al and of another culture, About a hundred folk bealers were found and are used as consultants in the system.

The folk healing systems are not limited to minorities. A large number of spiritualist groups, with memberships ranging from a few thousand and tens of thousands, exist around the country. Melinda Wagner, a sociologist from Radford University, joined one for a year to research their practices.

"The group [called the Spiritual Frontiers Fellowship] I was in was middle class, middle-aged, mostly women," she said. They were clerks and accountants and belonged to mainstream religions as well as the spirit fellowship. They held seances, and were said to beal by "laying on of hands."

Though there are outward conflicts between orthodox therapy and folk healing, it is possible that the same psychological principle may be operating behind the success of both, Mr. Frank said.

toms with placebos is just the same as with psychotherapy," be said. The key to placebos working is "postive expectancy"—the belief that it will work.

Because of that, Mr. Frank said the folk healer "may do just as well in his own group his own culture," as orthodox therapy does

Brady 'Well' After Surgery For Leakage

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — James S. Brady, the White House press secretary who was shot in the head during the March 30 assassination attempt on President Reagan, was reported to be recovering satisfac-torily Friday after his fourth major

Dr. Dennis O'Leary, speaking for the George Washington University Medical Center, said Mr. Brady "is really doing very well and in excellent spirits" after three hours of surgery Thursday to close a leakage of spinal fluid from the

operation.

The Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe

The provincials, as they are called,

because they are the regional heads in the geographic areas of the or-

der, then approved the resignation

by majority vote. The next step

was to convene a general congrega-tion. It would be meeting now had the pope not intervened in May of

last year, asking the Jesuits to

Private Audience

April. The content of the conversa-

tions was not made public. Father Arrupe indicated satisfaction, and there was speculation that the

pope merely wanted to be person-

ally informed about the situation.

The shooting of the pope nn May 13 and his long recuperation

interrupted the talks. Now there is

concern that the pope will try to impose his choice on the Jesuits in

an election that normally would be

left to the 235-member general

lute obedience to the pope, so be

could readily have his way. But it

appears that such a move would

greatly weaken the governing

structure of the order and bave a

negative effect on other religious

bodies. It would also seem to re-

verse moves toward collegiality

and decentralization in church ad-

ministration established by the

members, including almost 20,000

priests. They operate in more than

100 nations, with education a spe-

The Jesuits have about 27,100

Second Vatican Council.

The Jesuits are sworn to abso-

congregation of the order.

After seven months of silence,

postpone the meeting

damaged brain cavity.

A spokesinan said that the surgeons, working through an inchand-a-half incision below the left eye, were relieved to find a quarter-inch defect in a bony sinus that had been permitting the leakage. They had not been certain that they would be able to find an obvious source of the trouble.

The surgeons removed frag-ments remaining from the bullet, as well as some damaged bone

the pope began discussions with Father Arrupe, calling him to pri-vate audiences in January and fragments. The leakage posed a threat of in-fection and had interrupted the physical therapy Mr. Brady must undergo before he can be released. There is nn nfficial estimate of when that may be, but hospital officials say they hope it will be next

> mism that Mr. Brady had eleared the last major obstacle to recovery. But "we really can't effectively assess bow effective [the operation] was until after a couple of weeks, at which time Jim will be moving around and in different positions, and that will test the effectiveness of the seal," Dr. O'Leary said. A doctor who saw Mr. Brady later Thursday said he was coherent and "chattering away."

Doctors expressed cautinus opti-

Yellow Fever Cases Drop

GENEVA - The World Health Organization said today that there was a major decline in yellow fever cases last year, but it warned that the risk of new outbreaks remained serious. The report said that the number of cases dropped from 713 in 1979 to 135 last year.

Aide Rejects Review Of U.S. Rights Laws

WASHINGTON - William Bradford Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, said Thursday he would not favor a wholesale review of federal court decrees that pertained to school

desegregation and other civil rights

At his first news conference since assuming his post, the 39-year-old lawyer said the Reagan administration differed from its predecessors on many civil rights issues, including affirmative action and the value of school busing to achieve desegregation. However, he said "our present

intention is not to endorse a wholesale attack on existing court decrees in order to redo them. As a general matter, if you start going back to reopen court decrees, it gets into a lnı of difficult prob-iems. I would not plan to encourage that kind nf an effort. At the present time, I would not anticipate going back and initiating a re-view of an existing court order."

New Remedies

He said the Reagan administration was interested in seeking new remedies for past discrimination and would not cut back enforcement of any civil rights laws.

On several important questions, Mr. Reynolds refused to discuss details and declined to give his npinion. For example, on the Vot-ing Rights Act of 1965, which comes up for renewal next year, he said. "I really dnn't have a person-

President Reagan has asked the Justice Department to analyze the operation of the law and produce legislative recommendations by

Numerical Goals

In response to another question, Mr. Reynolds said his primary concern in cases of employment discrimination was to compensate the victims rather than to fullow a wide-ranging program of affirma-tive action for the future.

French Plan Maneuvers The Associated Press

MUNICH - About 8,300 French troops will conduct maneuvers in October in the southwestern part of West Germany, the West German district miliary command center announced Friday. The announcement said West German fighter planes would also participate.

Asked how he would handle a hypothetical case of a county with a 60-percent black population but no black employees in the county government. Mr. Reynolds re-sponded: "What's the violation? If there was a violation, you would enjoin discrimination and you would require that the employer who had discriminated against blacks make whole, through back pay or hiring mecbanisms, those individuals who had been discriminated against. And you would enjoin the employer from any further discrimination in the future.

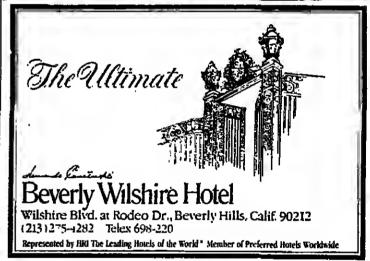
In the past the Justice Department has argued in favor of numerical goals and timetables as a means of prodding local govern-ment agencies to hire women, blacks and Hispanic Americans.

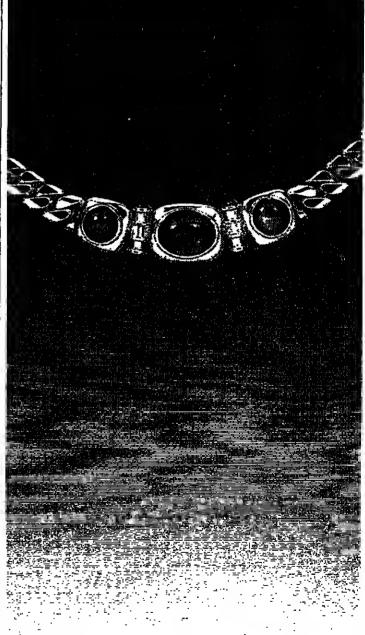
"So long as we talk in terms of goals and timetables that relate to greater activity in recruiting and solicitation of minority groups, so that the applicant pool is representative of the community," Mr. Reynnlds said, "that would be something I would endorse."

He did not say whether he

would insist on setting goals for the number of minority employees actually hired.







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Saturday-Sunday, August 22-23, 1981

Libya's Burned-Out Oil Weapon

The gunplay off the Lihyan coast brings, reasonably enough, anxious questions about oil supplies. But this time the United States doesn't have to worry. The Lihyans have destroyed their own oil weapon. It's an instructive case of a strategy that worked too well.

Ten years ago, after Col. Moamer Qadhafi and his military friends had thrown out King ldris and established their revolution, they began asking whether oil wasn't priced too cheap. It was going for \$1.90 a harrel. Everybody told them that they were crazy - the oil companies, the oil-importing countries. even the powerful oil-producing countries of the Gulf. But the state of their mental health turned out to be irrelevant hecause, on the matter of oil prices, they were quite right. They raised their prices a little. To everyone's astonishment, the new prices stuck, and the bigger producers nervously followed them.

Then, as you doubiless recall, the movement upward suddenly accelerated - assisted by various wars and revolutions. Nothing goes to a government's head faster than the discovery that it is right. The Lihyans, in a state of aggravated hubris, kept shouting that the sky was the limit and became the leaders of the high fliers within OPEC. When Saudi Arabia raised its basic price to \$32 a barrel at

the beginning of this year, the Lihyans were selling their oil at \$41.

But meanwhile consumers were reacting to the succession of price increases, and oil sales were dropping rapidly. Saudi Arahia, having kept its oil at the bottom of the world price range, was having little difficulty selling as much as it chose. But the countries at the top of the range — Libya and the other two ma-jor African producers, Nigeria and Algeria — were running into trouble. Their customers were walking away.

In the industrial world, the determination to cut oil imports has now acquired great momentum, and the demand for oil is likely to keep dropping. There's more oil being produced than — at today's prices — the buyers want or need. National pride and revolutionary fervor make it awkward for Libya to reduce its prices much, and impossible to compete directly with Saudi Arabia. To the customers, one barrel of oil is very much like another and, as long as there is more for sale than the customers want, the sellers with the highest prices have the least leverage. Ten years ago, or even two years ago, the Libyans bad great influence in the world oil market. Currently, baving far overplayed their hand, they have none.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wrong Defense Argument

Fitting the armed services' annual wisb lists into overall Pentagon and administration budgets has been compared with trying to stuff a quilt into a pillowcase. But the Reagan administration's initiation into this process is producing a misleading debate.

The real problem for Fiscal 1983 is not whether the \$255 billion allotted for it has been exceeded, as reported, hy \$10 billion in military requests. That would mean an 11 percent increase over 1982, after inflation, instead of the planned 7 percent. The far more important question is bow much of a quilt, or pillowcase, is necessary; how much of even \$255 billion is really vital?

The United States can afford whatever defense it needs. The administration's contention that it needs much more has so far won public and congressional approval. But that consensus could dissolve quickly in the continued absence of a coberent strategy, restraint in weapons selection and a serious effort to cut waste.

There are already murmurs of doubt in Congress, even at upper levels of the administration. "Cap the Knife is turning out to be a dull blade," cracks a top White House aide, referring to the hudget-cutting nickname that De-fense Secretary Caspar Weinberger won in the Nixon Cahinet.

Projected civilian spending has been cut \$35 hillion, yet an overall 1982 deficit of \$60 billion or more now seems likely, much higher than the administration optimistically predicted. Budget Director David Stockman wants at least \$75 billion in spending cuts over the following two years, to halance the 1984 budget as promised, without paring back the new tax cut. Defense spending, he argues, should not be excluded,

and it is now being scrutinized. The Pentagon has been told to hold its 1983 increases to 7 percent, rather than the 9 percent it has been hinting for, and to prepare to settle for 2 percent if the economy requires. White House aide James Baker asserts that during the 1980 campaign, the president did not even

promise 7 percent annual increases, only 5 per-

Whatever the percentage, any increases start from an immense base. The 1982 defense budget is \$222 hillion, 28 percent and \$49 billion more than in 1980, in 1982-value dollars. To increase defense authorizations 7 percent a year in the next four years would hring the total by 1986 to 70 percent above the 1980 level — a

stunning inflation-adjusted \$119 hillion more. Given numbers like that, the key question must be: how much defense does the United States need, and bow fast?

- Do we need Mr. Weinberger's \$200 hillion five-year plan for two new missiles and two new bombers, in a dubious bid for strategic "superi-
- Do we need a huildup from 450 to 600 warships, requiring another 100,000 sailors, when the Navy already is short 22,000 petty
- · Do we need three more nuclear supercarriers when the critical need is to create the capacity to transport and supply forces for Europe and the Gulf in a crisis?
- Does the Army need two more active and two more National Guard divisions, requiring 100,000 more troops and perhaps resumption of the draft? Even now, it will take years before adequate manpower, supplies and transport are available to provide combat readiness and sustainability to existing forces.

Just as such questions arise, some congressmen are noting the Pentagon's reluctance to close surplus bases, curtail other sources of waste or kill a single major weapons system.

Mr. Weinberger is a wily bureaucratic infighter, and his 1983 budget will not go to Congress until January. But be is unlikely to get the funds he wants - and should not - unless he presents more persuasive cost projections and a comprehensive strategy for the major defense buildup already underway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Robots Are Coming!

Every generation or so since the Industrial Revolution, the technological alarm has been raised. A new wave of automation, it is warned, will soon descend upon us, leaving millions of displaced workers and distressed communities in its wake. In fact, these inundations do occur, and the consequences for some people's lives are substantial. Northern cities, for example, are still to some degree trying to absorb the descendants of the workers displaced by farm automation decades ago. The larger economy, however, moves onward with scarcely a surface ripple.

Now we are told that a new revolution is upon us. At its heart lies the tiny computer in the microprocessor, as it is known in the trade - that can process and store vast quantities of data in areas no bigger than a dime and at a fraction of the cost of 10 years ago. In the leading companies, computers are beginning to invade every phase of the production process - equipment design, ordering of raw materials, production control, quality checking and so on. On the assembly line itself, thousands of robots are elbowing aside skilled and semi-skilled workers. The robots vary in sophistication from the glorified machine tools on big assembly lines to the borderline humanoids that can "see" and "feel" their ways through a variety of tasks previously reserved to the uniquely adaptable

No one is predicting how fast the revolution will proceed. However, even before the new tax hill was passed with its presumably

stimulative investment incentives, capital spending for automation was up sharply. Within a decade it is possible robots will replace several million factory workers. The inroads into the service sector may be still greater as computers take over the jobs of hank tellers, clerks, stenographers and even computer programmers - computers can, after all, program other computers.

Before you apply your sledgehammer to the nearest computer, remember that automation can bring many benefits. Robots can do many backbreaking, dangerous and thankless johs with whatever passes for the electronic equivalent of a smile. The transition, however, will place a strain on every person involved. Large employers may ease matters hy retraining displaced workers, involving workers in the conversion process and redesigning jobs to ease the new boredom of haby-sitting automatons. But many laid-off workers and new job-seekers are likely to end up in lower-paying jobs or on the unemployment lines. Long before the new wave of automation it was clear that the education and training systems of the United States failed to provide many youths and displaced workers with the skills and discipline they need to function in a modern economy. Whether the robots now entering our lives bring with them new prosperity or new hardship for many people will depend crucially on how quickly and well this failure can be

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition Seventy-Five Years Ago

HAVANA — The Cuban revolution is an actual fact and acknowledged by the government. The situation is serious, as those participating were leading lights in the recent revolt against Spain. The insurgents number 1,000 to 1,200 men. The first serious encounter, in which Lt. Roque of the Rural Guard was killed, took place on the plantation of Rafael Doniphan, a U.S. citizen. 20 miles from Havana. It is reported that their aim is to deal roughly with U.S. planters, hoping thereby to induce the United States to interfere. Terror pervades the Pinar del Rio province. where the farmers are deserting their plantations for the towns. Many new bands are taking to the fields.

August 22, 1906

Fifty Years Ago August 22, 1931

SHANGHA1 — Conditions of horror were reported today from the three Wuhan cities of Hankow. Wuchang and Hanyang as the flooded Yangtze and Han Rivers rose higher and higher. All three cities are inundated oow, and water is rushing through the streets from four to seven feet deep. Corpses are floating in the main streets, reports declare, and ravenous dogs are eating human flesb. Refugees maddened by hunger, thirst and disease are lighting over the scanty food supplies tossed to them from sampans whose crews do not dare approach too close. Rice, grain, fruits and other perishable foodstuffs are rotting in warehouses in Hankow because of inadequate boat transportation.



Iran: If the Opposition Wins

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Iran today W is staggering toward col-lapse. Nothing works in a nation whose nominal leader does not regard it as a nation. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has never thought of himself as leading a political eotity but as the divinely appointed prophet of a Shiite Islam that knows no national boundaries.

He rules the people not through political means but through a clerical apparatus that brutally en-forces an all-embracing body of rigid rules and absolute doctrine regulating all aspects of life.

No doubt the mullah leadership

contains some men of pragmanc turn of mind, but no amount of talent could effectively operate the hybrid institutions of a constitutional system conceived in the style of Salvador Dali; and the capricious and arbitrary interference of self-serving ayatoliahs and mullahs permits oo hope of improvement. The economy steadily slides down a slippery slope. Two million to 4 million people have on jobs and more than a million others live wretchedly as refugees from the war with Iraq. Foreign exchange reserves evaporate and rebellioo brews in the non-Farsi-speaking tribal areas that surround the central Persian core.

Sadism

Incompetent to rule, the regime works off its fears and frustrations with a bloody sadism that has led even Ayatollah Khomeini's 20year-old grandson to declare publicly that the religious dictatorship is worse than the shah's, that the country is "governed by fascists more dangerous than the founders of fascism" and that "the revoludonary courts are treating our peo-ple with more brutality than the Mongols did."

Meanwhile, the Mujahaddin Khalq opposition counters official mass arrests and summary executions by bombings, assassinations and machine gunning. In the past few months, 10 percent of the parliament has been killed and four Cabinet members assassinated.

The current phase of the revolution is a competition in brutality between the Islamic factions; cruel repression and the mounting ef-forts of the Mujahaddin Khalq and other disaffected groups to keep the mullahs off balance and persuade the Iranian people that their side will ultimately prevail. Should Ayatollah Khomeini die or enough people conclude that the Mujahaddin Khalq would win, even the most ruthless state terror could oot stop the swelling tide.

Role of Military

The military is also a potential player in the improvised drama. Riddled by increasing disaffection, army elements might at almost any time turn against their Islamic masters either to support the Mu-jahaddin or to launch a right-wing

Coup.
Unless the mullahs continue their relentless repression long and brutally enough to break the will of a whole nation, the people will at some point replace them with a nationalistic regime either of the left (under the leadership of the Mujahaddin Khalq) or of the right (under military domination). Of these two, a leftist regime seems the more likely.

What would that mean for the

United States and the West? The sloppy press habit of dismissing the Mujahaddin Khalq as "leftists" badly confuses the problem. Moussad Radjavi - who arrived in Paris recently with Abolhassan Bani-Sadr - is the leader of the movement. Its intention is to replace the current backward Islamic regime with a modernized Shiite Islam drawing its egalitarian principles from Koranic sources rather

Its doctrinal objective was clarified in 1977 when the Mujahaddin Khalq's secular Marxist wing split off to form a separate faction called the Paykar. The prophet of the Mujahaddin Khala a Cranch. the Mujahaddin Khalq, a Frencheducated professor named Ali Shariati, died in 1977, but his teachings still exert a strong influ-ence. It would be a diplomatic mistake to assume that Moscow could effectively manipulate the group, for though its leaders are fiercely anti-Western and anti-Zionist, they are also nationalist to the point of xenophobia, and strongly resistant to any foreign interfer-

lf the Mujahaddin Khalq should take power — or a rightist military government emerge clearly not be the cod of the revolution. There would presumably be

article for The Washington Post.

writer was formerly U.S. un-

gle between the regime in power and the Soviet-directed Tudeh parly, with the Soviet Union almost certaioly helpiog its political agents more actively and overtly. The Kremlin can live with the current Islamic leadership in Iran, but it would most strongly oppose the creation of a Socialist Islamic state uoder the Mujahaddin Khalq that would reject Moscow's influence. Such a construct could seriously menace Soviet solidarity by pro-viding an Islamic Titoist model to inspire Moslem minorities within the Soviet Union and elsewhere that are already restless under Soviet rule.

a fourth stage: a protracted strug-

A Reassertion Of U.S. Power

By George F. Will

W ASHINGTON — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the führer of a Soviet client state, was, appropriately, in another one (Southern Yemen) when a Libyan pilot of undetermined nationality (North Korean? North Vietoamese? most of his pilots, like his armaments, come from the Soviet empire) got Libya oo the losing side of a scrap with the United States, the great Satan. Such is his international obnoxiousness that the only warm support Libya has received has been from Iran. Syria (a source of some of his pilots) and (a source of some of his pilots) and some of the Palestinian terrorisis

in his employ.

However, on the day of the episode a U.S. television oetwork reported that although the United States says it wants Libya to moderate its behavior, a U.S. "source," unnamed of course, doubts this will happen if the United States "allows shooting incidents to develop." What is more dismal—the fact that such people exist, or that networks insist on dredging them up? Consider the choice of the word "allows." (Television usually leaves unclear whether such choic-es are by the reporter or the

Funds Terrorism

Col. Qadhafi is a mad dog on the streets of the world, a peculiar and perhaps psychotic dictator who has funded terrorism from the Philippines to Northern Ireland. His assassination squads have roamed from Rome to North America. He is perpenually at odds with, and occasionally at war with, nations contiguous to his, one of which he has occupied. He has expressed his loathing for the United States rhetorically, and by sacking the U.S. Embassy. Yet someone wooders whether the United States should have "allowed" Libya to get involved in a shooting inci-dent?

Presumably we "allowed" this by not respecting Libya's claim to 200 miles of international water. Never mind that respecting that impudence would have incited even more preposterous claims. And if Col. Qadhafi claims much more of the Mediterranean, "his" water will extend into the Bay of Naples. Then the United States will "allow" unpleasantness to develop unless the United States and NATO leave Naples.

Much has been made - or. more precisely, many have tried to make much — of the fact that President Reagan was not awak-ened earlier to be briefed about this one-minute "crisis." Crisis? When the tail of a stallion whisks away a fly, the fly has a crisis, the stallion does not. But the little episode over the Mediterranean can be salutory in many ways - unless the administration is driven to defensiveness by the tone of journalistic inquiry. ("Was it really necessary to shoot back?" "Won't this dersecretary of state. He wrote this make Qadhafi even more irrit-

This episode, properly defended will send an overdue message to the Soviet Union about U.S. will ingness to use force; and to Sover clients about the immunities her conferred by their statuties, and to moderate Arab states about the vulnerability of immoderate states and to U.S. enemies everywhere about the station's booves.

about the stallion's hooves.

By its excessive preoccupation with domestic policy, the administration has dissipated an asset the healthy anxiety of U.S. enemies. They worried that the new president would be a prickly nationalist and an international activist. Until oow he has had not the the inclination nor the arms. tivist. Until oow he has had neither the inclination por the oos-sion for confirming this. So expla-nations of the Libvan incident should not muddy the message by presending that it was unimportant or entirely unexpected that Libya became involved in a skirmish with the United States. the United States.

The reassertion of U.S. power is incomparably the most important component of the Reagan program. He has a much cleaner mandate for that that be has for his budget-cutting. The United States has been flinching from the confident (and hence has been incapable of competent) employment of its military assets since the Berlin blockade. A U.S. ship has been seized here, diphomatic personnel have been seized there embassed. have been seized there, embassion have been sacked here and then U.S. soldiers have even been hacked to death with axes in the Korean demiliarized zone. Not once did the U.S. government me spond in away calculated to deferother outrages, which were not long in coming.

No Interference

So if the United States "provoked" Col. Quadhafi by challeng-ing his interference with freedom of the seas, let's have more and provocations. They make the world more lawful, and lance

This episode sustains my hope that the confrontation with the air traffic controllers was less significant as domestic policy than as a harbinger of foreign policy. As some foreign diplomats have ap-provingly sensed, the confinen-tion with the controllers reflected the president's bedrock determination to brook no interference, any where, with the U.S. government fundamental rights of sovereignty.

1. [98]. The Washington Fast.

Letters intended for publica-tion should be uddressed Letters to the Editor, and must include the writer's suddress and signa. ture. Privates is given to letters that are brief and do not voyed; anonymity. Letters may be absidged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, has now

The Frustrations of Europe

By Flora Lewis

PALAMOS, Spain — Gaston Thorn, the oew president of the European Economic Community's Commission, is from Luxembourg. Like many Europeans, he has a vacation house in Spain, ocar the Costa Brava, and it is a good place to reflect on the continuing quarrels and frictions which prevent consolidation of the European community.

It is fitting that Mr. Thorn is from the smallest member of the Community. The small countries have the greatest stake in furthering European unity because they have no illusions about being able to protect themselves if integration backpeddles and beggar-my-neigh-

bor becomes the rule.

Limits of History

otherwise now as a private U.S.

citizen than he used to when in off-

ice is his business, but to commit the intellectual error of drawing a parallel between the PLO and the

Algerian FLN is incredible (IHT,

Aug. 14).
History has its limits when

trying to repeat itself. It is never exactly the same and the solutions

The FLN never urged the de-struction of metropolitan France

separated from Algeria by the whole width of the Mediterranean

Sea. The PLO is the only terrorist

organization in the world self-de-

signed as a liberation movement whose charter questions the exis-tence of a people (the Jewish), de-

nies the right to exist of an estab-

lished state (Israel) and calls for is

elimination and for the expulsion

and dispersion of its population.

By advocating talks with the
PLO. Mr. Brzezinski encourages

the forces which are trying to und-

ermine the peace process com-menced in Camp David and I do

not refer to the suggestion implicit here that the United States should

violate their formal commitment

of 1975 not to negociate with the PLO.

View on Iran

In his article academically ponni-

ficating the obvious (1HT, Aug. 11), Charles Naas has given yet an-

other version of the political situa-

thon as it exists in Iran. By stating that so long as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini lives only the military

have the ability of toppling him, he

is repeating the same mistake that

ABRAHAM BARZILAI.

Press Counselor,

Embassy of Israel.

are never identical.

That Zbigniew Brzezinski talks

-Letters

tive 52-year-old example of cosmo-politan European polish. Fluent in other. rench, German and English as well as the Luxemburgish dialect he was iotegrated and modernized well before the Commoo Market started and his horizons are as broad as his country is small.

Mr. Thorn is certainly well equipped for his new job. But he's io for trouble and he knows it. One of the ironies of Europe is that it keeps turning up able, dedicated men who understand what needs to be dooe and can be done, and strips them of the power to do it.

self with all the requisite institutions - an executive, an adminis-And he's a particularly attrac- tration, a parliament, and a court.

The Community has provided it-

he made as U.S. deputy chief of

mission in the closing days of the

shah, by oeglecting to take into consideration the will of the peo-

Apart from reawakening our sense of moral responsibility to

their society, the Khomeini system

has done virtually nothing to endear itself in the hearts of Irani-

ans, and the fact that despite daily

executions and other harsh mea-sures taken by the state, a day does

oot go by when some form of reprisal is oot taken by the people

is ample proof of their determina-tion to want to resist at any cost.

However, it should be obvious that

Marxists who disguise themselves as Moslems, and Socialists also masking themselves as left of cen-

ter liberals are incapable of dis-

playing more respect for individual liberties than the present clique. Win or lose, there is no longer

any alternative for free and en-lightened Iranians and their friends in the West other than the

school of thought presented by Shahpour Bakhtiar and the Na-

MORAD KHAVERY.

tional Resistance Movement.

on national instructions. It doesn even have a staff, except personnel provided temporanly by the gov-ernment which holds the meating six-month presidency. The Council refuses to talk to the Parliament, so as to prevent its developing any pretensions of leg-

The executive is called the Euro-

pean Council, but in fact it is sim-

ply the representatives of member

states, sometimes assembling heads of government and more of-

ten foreign ministers acting strictly

islative power or influence. That role is left to the Commission, the administrators, who are supposed to be independently international and therefore cannot represent the executive. In theory, the Commission is re-

sponsible to the Parliament, but the only power the legislative arm holds is to dismiss it en bloc. The deputies can't do anything about the budget except approve, or disapprove, which they've never dared to do because it would provoke a fundamental crisis and quite possibly shatter the whole European structure.

Nothing New

There's oothing really oew about these blockages. The house of Europe is unfinished, with shafts but no elevators, enbbyholes but no corridors, a skeletoo without articulation. But like any half-made building, it risks crum-

bling for lack of completion.

The troubles have been accumulating for some time and now they are coming to a head. Greece became a full-fledged member in January Portugal and Spain are negotiating for membership. En-largement oot only makes the group more cumbersome, but brings the problems of poor South-ern countries into confrontation with rules that were established to suit well-to-do Northern ones. In addition, this is probably the last year in which the hard-fourth-

last year in which the hard-fought system of financing the Community can continue to function with out deeply controversial release or an unbacked deficit. The Conmon Market has been obliged by its own rules, to spend more and more, but there is, in effect a constitutional ceiling on its income -Something will have to give and just at the time when an interna-

tional economic crisis has deter-

mined every member government

10 try to give less and get more. Mr. Thorn is refreshingly blunt about the issues and the politicians who duck them. He knows their difficulties and their foibles; he's been through it all himself. His first iovolvement with politics was at 15, as a courier for the anti-Nazi resistance. He became the young est member of Luxembourg's Parliament when he was first elected in 1959; he rose to foreign ministra

in 1969 and was premier from 1974 to 1979 Liberal

He is a liberal in the European sense, which means a strong belief in free enterprise, a disdain for dogma and ideology, and a practi-cal sense of human and national priorities. The comfort of illusions is not for him; he prefers frisky it-

So what will be the impact of all that energy, all that insight, all that skill? Mr. Thorn, a short, fashionable man with a satiric twinkle is his eye, is not an optimist. Europe may save itself by sheer fright when it actually looks over the precipice it has been approaching for years. The United States may bring it cowering into awareness that it must work and spend in stead of pray for its security. And

maybe not. His willingness to see the land scape rather than posture agains the sky can be an important help in the hard time ahead. But the job requires the muscle of power, and not only will it not be given to him it isn't even there to seize. That is the drama of Europe, its frague tions and its major problem of sur-

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Director of Frantis

A Tale of the Two Cities on Paris' Rue Mouffetard

by Justine De Lacy

"It was his Paris. A man does not need to be rich, nor even to be a citizen to feel this way about Paris. It is filled with poor people — the proudest and the filthiest lot of beggars that ever walked the earth ... And yet they give the illusion of being at home. It is that which distinguishes the Parisian from all other metropolitan souls."

Henry Miller, "Tropic of Cancer"

ARIS — Madame Merle has been selling thimbles and thread, stockings and scarves in her mercerie (notions shop) just off the place de la Contrescarpe for 35 years now. Her ladder-back chair is usually as close to the small coal-burning stove as she can get it and there she sits, crocheting the wool shawls for sale in the window, oblivious of the drizzle.

The brass doorbell tinkles. A woman in checkered slippers shuffles in. "What terrible weather!" she says. "I'll have a franc's worth of elastic, Marie."

Madame Marie puts down her crochet hooks and delves into one of hundreds of flat cardboard hoxes stacked against the wall, her swollen knuckles advancing crablice over zippers and pieces of velvet trim. "Isn't the neighborhood changing!" she says half to herself, as she winds the elastic into a ball and secures it with a rubber band. "Ben, out," the woman shrugs and shuffles out.

In a month, the stark white stucco and can-dles of a "custic" restaurant will replace the faded yellow paint and treasures hoarded over the years (Madame Marie has buttons she wouldn't consider selling.) She will go to live with her daughter in Bagneux, in the Paris suburbs. She has no choice. Lately, she's been taking in only about 30 francs a day. Her building is being renovated and she cannot afford the new rent.

It was hard at first, she says, but now she doesn't mind, really, because, well, the neigh-borhood is not the same. The "new people," as she calls them, just don't sew. And they don't mend! Madame Marie wonders what they do with their socks when they get holes in them.

Throw them away?" she asks in disbelief. When they do come in, usually to huy stockings, they don't have time to chat, she says. And even if they did, she wouldn't really know

She used to exchange arthritis remedies with Solange, the grocer's wife next door, but the grocer went out of business last month when his huilding was redone. She used to look out the window a lot, but now, she says, there's not a lot to see. The "new" people's children don't play in the street, so she isn't asked to referee anymore. The "new" fathers don't return at noon for a home-cooked lunch. Paris used to belong to everyone. And every-

one belonged. Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief: Each had his place and role in the city. But since Henry Miller hailed the poor people of Paris and Edith Piat immortalized them, things have changed. Paris has more toithem, things have changed, trans has more tor-lets, more telephones, more confort and fewer people who can afford them. The city that wit-nessed the birthright of the many in 1789 may soon belong to the few; for as Paris is being dragged, kicking and squawking, into the 20th century, a lot of people are being left behind. Unlike many American downtowns, now en-

claves of the poor, the center of Paris, since the exodus of many of its artisans and shop-keepers like Madame Marie, is becoming an enciave of the rich. What it's gaining in plumb-ing, it's losing in character. (Skyscrapers and expressways may disfigure a city, but losing the petit peuple shrivels its soul.)

One reason they are leaving is the Beam Boom. This is a more insidious phenomenon

than many of the high-rise housing projects that now dot the Paris horizon, for with the Beam Boom, the facade stays the same. Only the people change.

This is how it works: As Paris grows sky-

high, the still-low center grows in demand. Everyone wants to buy a chunk to cherish when the rest is gone. People will pay anything for romance on the roottops. The "rustic charm" market is suddenly the best investment in town. The Beam Boom is on.

Developers grab all the dilapidated historical buildings they can find, then use strongarm tactics to evict the tenants. Styrofoam "beams" are slapped on ceilings, walls are bur-lapped, seams hidden with instant stick-um that comes unstuck a week after the lease is signed. A maid's room that went for \$20 a month before such a facelift can now rent for \$250. (The toilet is down the hall).

To witness the Beam Boom in full swing, take a walk down rue Mouffetard. This narrow street, snaking its way downhill behind the Pantheon has long been billed as "Paris' most picturesque street" — picturesque didn't mean ust the view, it meant the phimbing. Twenty years ago in the rue Moufletard, there were only 40 water closers, as the French quixotical-ly call them, for 100 buildings, and it was one of Paris' most ethnically mixed areas. Inhabitants considered themselves Monffetards before they were even Parisians - or French.

Gradually, the neighborhood's advanced state of decay, the high proportion of hôtels gamis lodging immigrant laborers — who, once evicted have no legal right to be relodged — and the charm recked by every nock and cranny made it a developer's paradise.

Today, like many Paris streets, rue Mouffe-tard is changing from a place where people live to a place where people go; from a neighbor-hood where people watch each other's kids and



At the place de la Contrescarpe, shoeless clochards displaying war wounds vie with Hondas for a parking place

keep each other's keys to one where overpriced, undersized apartments dissuade many from staying very long. (The beams look less romantie when twins arrive.)

In addition to the Beam Boom, "Pigallization" - the replacing of bakeries, merceries and everyday shops by multiple movie theaters and restaurants — is at work in rue Mouffetard. Paris is not only being divided into charming, old-world "ghettos" for the rich like the Marais and high-rise housing projects for the poor on the city's ontskirts. It's being split into day and night neighborhoods. Areas composed entirely of office huildings like La Defense are deserted and dangerous at night, while new pint-sized Pigalles, the neon night spot near Montmartre, are empty and forlorn during the day. The common geranium has be-come a night-hlooming jasmine, giving off its essence only in the dark.

In the rue Mouffetard, happily, Pigallization is not yet complete. At the top of this narrow street today, 33 restaurants vie for your gastrie junces: hot tamales at Casa Pepe, Breton Cider at the Créperie, shish kebah at the Ile de Crète. But magically, about two-thirds of the way down, the neon lights peter out and the deli-cate, hand-lettered signs of old Paris — many gilt and painted on glass - appear; Cremerie, Rôtisserie, a wrought-iron swordlish pointing to Jean Le Flahec's poissonnerie. ("Tripes à la mode de Caen," says an 8-foot-high, black-and-gold sign above a shop at No. 162 that now sells blue jeans.)

Except for a few trendy clothing stores, the market at the bottom of the Mouffe, one of Paris' most picturesque, is miraculously intact.
Its stalls huddle in the shadow of the Eglise St. Médard. At market time, old ladies still pinch the avocados and push grubby fingers into the Camembert to see if it's ripe. The best time to visit is on Sunday mornings when Parisians come to wallow in the atmosphere that many of their neighborhoods no longer possess.

"The Mouffe," as it is lovingly called, is one of the few markets left in Paris that sells soup vegetables for a franc and chicken necks for broth. One old lady, Madame Felix, buys a frane's worth of fish fillet from Francois the poissonnier, then requests some fish heads for her cat. François always saves ber the heads with the most fish on them; he knows she has

Halfway up the street you can usually find the lemon lady. Her overcoat is too big, her stawlike hair chopped off sbort. Through glasses half a contimeter thick, she stares vacantly off, bolding up her lemons, three for a franc, three for a franc. Unlike the hawkers ("Romaine, romaine, si tu ne me l'achètes pas, e la ramène"), she does not harangue you. Nor does she entreat. She shows her wares and announces the price, which is usually 20 or 30 centimes more than the going rate. At the end of the day, she never has any lemons left.

The market stall begins to thin out about a third of the way up and the kitsch starts. The Credit Lyonnais branch here has foot-and-a half-thick beams - in the "new" rue Mouffetard, even the banks have the Cro-Magnon look. The art gallery nearby is run by a French count - when he is not tending shop in the Mouffe, he's peddling paintings in Palm Beach. Fanfraluchette is selling purple crocheted dresses for four-year-olds for \$55, plus tax. At a newsstand around the corner you can buy the Village Voice.

At the place de la Contrescarpe, shoeless clochards who've been displaying oozing war wounds here for 20 years — how they keep them oozing is a mystery — now vie with 750cc Hondas for a parking place.

Most of the eateries in the next three blocks — here rue Mouffetard changes its name to rue Descartes — used to be rustie: At one time you could go from the Attic (Le Grenier) to the Barn (La Grange) to the Cottage (La Chaumière) via the Wheelbarrow (La Brouette). Then a Greek sandwich place opened and what Parisians call the "creeping Mediterranean crud" began to spread down the street. Today 10 Greek restaurants, six of them side by side, foist shish kebabs on unsuspecting passers-by and the entire street throbs to the soulful wail of Zorba the Greek. Parisians have started calling the rue Mouffetard "Athènes-sur-Seine."

Pigallization took the "Mouffetards" hy surprise. The best place to bear about it -now that Les Cinq Billards has become a "Belgian" brasserie — is La Chope, the big café on the other side of place de la Contrescarpe. Claude Email misses Les Cinq Billards. On his wedding night he waltzed in the café's back room, which was a bal nusserie before they put the pool tables in, he told me one night at the counter at La Chope.

He spent his honeymoon across the street at the now bricked-up Hotel du Midi. Claude Email is 67. He has been unloading trucks in the Mouffe market since he was 17. He has managed to keep living in rue Mouffetard by moving from one dilapidated huilding to another as each is renovated. He doesn't want to think about what he'll do when he runs out of huildings.

Like most of the market people, Claude gets up at 5 a.m. and goes to bed at 9:30 p.m., as he did back home in the Perigord. The night clubs that have moved into the Mouffe keep him awake. A couple of years ago, Claude fired a warning shot at a Jaguar revving up under his window at 3 a.m. (The city banned traffic after midnight in rue Mouffetard shortly afterward.)

When Claude Email came to rue Mouffetard in 1923, it had 67 cases. Now all hut seven have been replaced by elothing shops and restaurants. Like Madame Marie and the other "Mouffetards," he wishes the "invaders" would take their foreign restaurants and their foreign cars and go away. He wishes they would leave a piece of Paris for him.

This article is adapted from Viking Press' forthcoming book "The Next Time You See Paris" by Justine De Lacy.

Junks, Sampans and Brigantines to Charter

by Harry Rolnick

ONG KONG - Sometime next February, about 70 Americans on vacation will be floating aboard a Chinese junk. A few miles off Hong Kong, they'll be surrounded and attacked by pirates - with full 18th-century regalia, a few eye patches, a skull-and-crossbones and very fierce cutlasses.

But not to worry. The pirates were ordered up last month from Watertours, a company that sails eight Chinese junks for pleasure. Not only do they give the usual water trips around Hong Kong, but they can cater to the extraor-dinary whims of people like these Americans. With more than half its territory aquatic and

236 different islands, Hong Kong can offer more natural surprises than dressed-up Chinese pirates. Next to shopping, the colony's most obvious attraction is its waters — though an anachronistic rule theoretically bans guests from sailboats: The government didn't want boats sailing into Chinese waters.

Most visitors make do with the original Chinese junk or sampan. Connoisseurs of Hong Kong's history might like to go one better. It's now possible to arrange journeys, or even have a casual cocktail party, aboard a boat modeled on the 18th-century British brigantines that belped to carry opium to China. John Dickens, the general manager of Watertours, works on the principle that, "In Hong Kong, if you can

pay for it, anything can be done." Paying for a private boat party can be expensive — or ridiculously cheap. On the lower and of the scale are the little sampans with outboard motors that hob around the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter opposite the Excelsior Hotel. During the day, the sampans paddle back and forth, bringing goods to ships in the harbor. Around sundown, a little bargaining can negotiate an evening cruise for about eight or 10 friends in these small family boats. One chugs around other sampans that sell

fish, meat, beer and even massic... of a sort. (Usually a guitar player with the latest Par Boone hit or one of the earlier Beatles num-

The Wun Fu, modeled on the 19th-century brigantines of the Opium Wars.

bers.) The sampan is not the Queen Elizabeth Il in comfort, and the fumes and noise hardly evoke slow-boat-to-China romance. But the U.S. \$7-an-hour average charge is cheap, and the fun can be contagious.

Then there are the junks that advertise in

the English-language newspapers. For example, the company junk of N.M. Rothschild company, the 43-foot Manifest, which seats about 18, can sail on weekdays for around \$80. And the four-year-old boat has a speedboat attached for waterskiing — though there are only minimal facilities for cooking and drinking. Sightseeing is the main occupation, though drinks can be brought aboard.

A bit more luxurious is the Honey One junk,

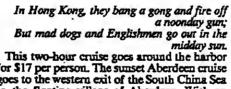
38-foot vessel that takes about 14 people comfortably during weekdays for \$120, and on weekends for \$200. It has complete kitchen facilities and a large bar and can serve a formal Chinese dinner party with a nine-course meal for around \$11 per person; or buffet lunches for only \$4 a head.

Some boat-lovers — people like Princess Anne, for instance — eschew the Chinese junks and will insist on an English-style brigantine. Hong Kong has only one, the Wan Fu (meaning in Chinese, "Ten thousand felicita-tions"), owned by the Hilton Hotel.

If the junk is a symbol of Chinese marine history, the brigantine is the essence of the British dominance in Chinese waters. The official blurb on the Wan Fu says that the brigantine was used in the 1840s by the British Royal Navy to "protect merchantmen from pirates in Hong Kong's surrounding waters."

This may have been partly true - but its main purpose then was to protect the clippers of the British private companies that illegally shipped opium from India to China and instigated the Opium Wars — ending with the esablishment of the British Crown Colony.

The Wan Fu, built in 1959 in Taiwan, is a fully-rigged steel-hulled boat with a cruising range of 6,000 miles. With a length of 110 feet and a 75-foot deck, it easily seats 70 passengers. This is houry sailing. The Hilton has two scheduled trips: One is the "Mad Dog" harbor cruise, named after Noel Coward's lines:



for \$17 per person. The sunset Aberdeen cruise goes to the western exit of the South China Sea to the floating village of Aberdeen. With an open bar and hors d'ocuvres, the cost runs at about \$20 per head.

Private cocktail parties can be an enthralling (and very costly) experience. The Wan Fu costs \$75 an bour, for a minimum of four hours. Food and drinks must be ordered from the Hilton catering service. While the service is impeccable, with six full-time waiters and the best Hilton cutlery, it isn't really an economical proposition for fewer than 50 people. (On the other hand, a Swiss magnate who came to town last month ordered the boat for a trip just for his wife and little girl. Magnates can

afford these things.)
The Hilton is the only hotel that owns a boat. Other botels sometimes rent out the Wan Fu. More often, they will go to Watertours, which provides about 20 standard tours, with eight junks of various sizes, and will fix up any

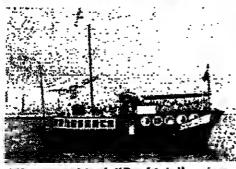
kind of individual tour. The group tours, which may have anywhere from 70 to 250 guests, include the ridiculously cheap half-day harbor tour for \$11; the moderately expensive \$\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{2}-bour tour by coach and junk around Hong Kong island and toward the China coast for \$30, and the relatively expensive "Night Explorer" tour for \$40, which includes a dinner on the Peak, a coach which includes a dinner on the Peak, a coach trip through Wanchai district and a two-hour

night harbor tour with an open bar. Private cocktail parties aren't encouraged by Watertours — the group tours involve less organization. Still, for 70 people, one can take the "Bauhinia" junk (smallest of the eight) for a cruise at \$110 an hour, with a minimum of five hours. Guests provide their own liquor, or Watertours can provide an open har. Guests can either bring their own food or ask Water-tours to order food from one of the floating restaurants in Aberdeen (as well as a band, at

\$300 for five hours, if desired).

In the summer, one or two days' notice is usually enough to secure a junk or even the brigantine during the week. Hong Kong residents tend to book months in advance for weekends. (One can see them at Queen's pier, adjacent to the Star Ferry on Hong Kong side, patiently waiting each Sunday morning for a spare junk to rent.)

During the halcyon days of autumn, when tourists begin to arrive, at least three days' notice is essential for any kind of boat After that, one is on one's own, for sightseeing swimming exploring drinking...or simply the pleasure of guiding one's junk captain where junks have plied for centuries.



Watertours' junk "Bauhinia" cruises.

Spending an Alpine Summer in Zermatt active har in Zermatt, in which George, an Austrian ski-nut, plays jovial host in lederhosen and a red guncheck blouse. The natural form pool is hewn out of mountain granite,

by J. Allen Raff

ERMATT, Switzerland — With a title like "Kurdirektor" — the profession dates from the days when Grand Tourists ehecked in for a cure at European spas - you might expect a bospital case. But in a small Swiss municipality, the position can mean Interior Minister, Surrogate Mayor, Town Manager, Animateur, Social Director

and Chief Target — or all of these things.

Take Constant Cachin, for example. He's been Kurdirektor of Zermatt since the beginning of the Ice Age.

Zermatt's cure is mountains. It emerged as a modern resort when the first mountaineers chose it as a base camp for the earliest ascents of the Monte Rosa range, a dazzling array of major peaks. The Matterhorn, which looms over the town, was the last of them to be conquered: In 1865, the British engraver Edward Whymper found a way to its summit, losing four of his party on the way down.

Today, summer and winter, Kurdirektor Cachin approves (and often disapproves) innumerable climbs that follow in Whymper's footsteps. Approximately 2,000 aspirants try every season. The smart ones go with guides and generally make it. Some lunatics try it in tennis shoes and don't; the tiny village ceme-tery is jammed with headstones of the losers. Others remain somewhere in the ice packs or

crevasses shouldering the 14,780-foot peak.
Climbing claims an ardent following of rigorously trained mountaineers, but by far the most popular lure of this Valais hamlet is skiing. Certainly no Alpine site can challenge it for natural beauty: a snow-white chalice with the gleaming Matterhorn for a handle. Kurdirektor Cachin knows he's sitting on a

gold mine, and for more than two decades, it has been his day-and-night hobgoblin, his con-stant fretting over bow to preserve it. As most Alpine enthusiasts know, no cars are allowed in the town. (Only the three doctors and a garhage truck are permitted the privilege of com-

bustible engines.)

The avaricious have struggled vainly to admit the tin lizzy, offering to carve out vast underground garages to hide the cars, to drill tunnels through an Alp and thereby inviting Italy into Switzerland's back door, to erect over-passes, monorails, anything that would flood the town with shoppers and clients. On the other side, there have been the staunch advocates of the status quo, who rue the day that the blasted Whymper ever set his boot on Zer-

Between these adamant opposing forces stands Cachin, a twinkle in his eye, a lilt in his gait, puffing on his colossal hriar like St. Nick and cajoling wheedling compromising sooth-ing scolding and winking. His wink is Zermatt's greatest asset. It can mean "Yes, I know those miniature barns within the town smell bad but don't they look cute?" or "No, we can't permit more building here, but if they're done in chalet style, well...

Progress indeed has come along. The color

of the village, seen from trails above the town. has changed over the past 20 years from the predominant brown of wind-scorched old timber to the bland porridge of poured concrete.

A chair lift that once floated lazily through

the pinnacles of a fir forest and above the treeline has been replaced by a sleek underground express funicular that takes three and a half minutes to make the same trip and can boist up 2,600 people an hour. Zermatt faithfuls grumped that dumping so many people onto a plateau at one time would pollute the dreamy atmosphere and ruin the morning's skiing.

Cachin thought otherwise. In the winter, the new funicular arrives with its vast cargo of skiers, hut there are several routes going further up and several heading down. By the time the last straggler has his skis snapped on, the throng has magically dispersed and there's hardly a soul in sight. But it's sad the chair lift which hasn't been scrapped as yet — hasn't been kept for those with time on their hands.

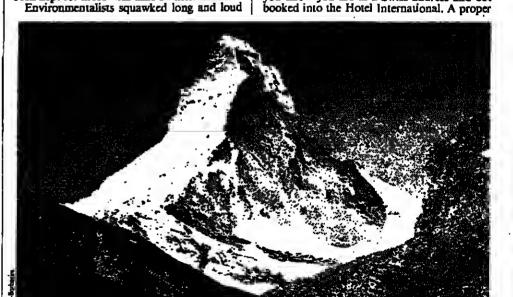
the ultimate in hospitality - and at prices that

are low by any standards, not just Swiss ones. Most of them retain an atmosphere that lets you know you are at a Swiss address and oot booked into the Hotel International. A proper

suites have their own fireplaces, and massive

Inns such as the cozy, 12-room Welschen are

doors are founded in solid bronze.



The Matterhorn, last of the great Alpine peaks to be climbed, dwarfs Zermatt.

over the opening of an altitudinous skiing zone on the glacier beside the Klein Matterborn one of the engineering feats of the century; even canisters of water were helicoptered to the cable station for mixing with cement; melt-ed ice would freeze again before it could be

It was a battle royal, but Caehin is decorous-ly proud of his new upland toy, which has brought summer skiers to the resort and has extended the seasons of both early winter and spring. The project was rendered with such aesthetic discretion that hardly a peep has been beard from the environmentalists. And now sportsmen have the highest, most breathtaking year-round playground in Europe on which to practice their parallel turns.

Along the wooded paths there are centuryold cabins where sportsmen gather for glutwein, skiwasser, cafe fertig in winter or a good bowl of soup in summer. Giant shubilig sausages spit fatty sparks on the open fire. It takes 15 miles of hard hiking to work off a wedge of the tempting fruit pies. When you leave a tip to thank the diradled waitress, enough cowhells start ringing to evoke memories of the Wild West.

Down below, hotels offer every amenity. The Monte Rosa was Zermatt's first, built when the flow of visiting mountaineers threat-ened to engulf the local vicarage. The Mont Cervin and the Zermatterhof are more formal; here the hall porters wear swallowtail coats

and the managers wear ties. The Alex is proud of its handsome informality and friendly ambience. It boasts the most sense of where you are is germane to the think-

ing of every "Matte." The drama, of course, is always in the departure from the old and the manneristic, especially in a village where fewer than 20 stalwart families have existed on regional inertia since the Visp River first started to trickle off the icicles. Change, therefore, comes at a glacial pace — if it comes at all.

Clearly, what has not changed is what everyone agrees is best about Zermatt. The bells of the church still toll the hours of mass. The mountain huts still creak as boots clump across their wooden floors. Songs are still energized by robust libations of flumli, Fendant, the light Swiss white wine, and Williamine pear eau-de-vie. Raclette and fondue still thrust their pungent aromas out of the cozy stubli and onto the narrow lanes. Snug little harns still serve as reminders that the era of the horse is not far behind us - and perhaps is not far ahead either.

A battery-powered taxi scooted noiselessly along the main street recently, jostling its pas-sengers as it hurried them to their hotels.

"Do you think those awful electric taxis will ever replace horses and sleds?" a visitor asked. Herr Kurdirektor drew in a great puff of smoke from his pipe and thoughtfully expelled a cloud that temporarily obscured his face. When he reappeared, a smile spread from ear

"Could be," confided Cachin. And then he

The Campaign's Over, the Battle's Won: Frankfurt Reopens the Alte Oper

by Helen Lion

RANKFURT - Kaiser Wilhelm L then 83, said as guest of honor at its inauguration. We in Berlin cannot afford such a thing. He was obviously stunned by the dimensions, the artistic ele-gance — and the cost — of the just-opened Frankfurt Opera House. The year was 1880.

Sixty-five years later, shortly after the huilding was humed out by World War II bombs. Rudi Arndi, then (inance minister of the state of Hesse (in which Frankfurt is the largest and richest city) told an audience ne would be prepared to pay someone one million marks from the state treasury "to blow up this ruin."

When on Aug. 28 the curtain rises again on a stage that has been silent for 37 years. Frankfurters from all walks of life will greet the opulent Alte Oper as their house. For they literally snatched it from demolition. Once earmarked for the trash heap, what came to be known as "Germany's most beautiful ruin" became a rallying point for thousands of Frankfurters, who raised 15 million Deutsche marks (out of a total of 150 million) and pressured the powers-that-be to rebuild, not destroy. Now restored, the building will serve as a

concert and convention center. The Alte Oper's young dynamic director, Ulrich Schwah explains: "Our house is meant to serve all. So we are offering programs with appeal to the varied sectors of our city's population. We shall have symphony concerts, but also jazz and rock concerts, chamber music and afternoons for senior citizens, musicals, matinees for students, opera balls and folklore evenings for our Greek. Spanish and Italian workers."

The stately house received a slight war wound in World War I. But it was in March 1944 that bombs gutted the building and blew off the roof. Only the four-walled facade was left intact, and there seemed little reason to save the house: After the war, the Frankfurt Opera Company began performing in the Schauspielhaus, which has since been incorpo-

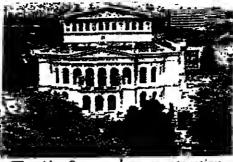
rated in a modern municipal theater complex.

Nevertheless, the Frankfurters wanted their old opera house back. Newspapers waged campaigns, people wrote hundreds of letters to the editor, and the rain of the Alte Oper sparked off what became Germany's first major citizens' initiative in the postwar era for rather than against something. Finally, after 30 years of public discussions and quarrels, it was decided not to destroy the shell of the Alte Oper. Among dozens of proposals for it were sugges-



The Opera in its original glory, 1880.

tions for a hospital and high-rise apartments.
With its motto, "We are all helping," the Citizens' Committee for the Reconstruction of the Alte Oper organized concerts by both world-famous violinists and by local hurdygurdy players. There were youth competitions, tombolas, even sales of Christmas cards. Thomas Mann sent a message of encouragement. Albert Schweitzer wrote his approval from Lambarené. Paul Hindemith, who had been concertmaster of the Frankfurt Opera orchestra during and after World War I, cabled



The Alte Oper under reconstruction.

from the United States: "Hope municipality will decide to save world-renowned art monu-

And money began pouring in. The first contributions went to reinforce the outside walls even before the formal building license had been granted. The opposition crumbled: In 1976 the city fathers finally flashed the green light and rehuilding began in earnest. Paradoxically, the permission was granted under the aegis of Rudi Arndt, the one-time finance min-ister who had become Frankfurt's mayor. As the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung wrote triumphantly, "Perseverance in this matter shows what citizens can achieve when they become involved on behalf of a cause."

The building's "first opening" took place on Oct. 20, 1880, amid great pomp and circumstance, with a performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." The expected presence of Kaiser Wilhelm I kept scores of planners and artists busy. Foresters donated bundreds of pines to decorate the street. A triumphal arch was constructed with 42 meters of green velvet, 60 meters of garlands, 40 huge flags and innumerable star-shaped gas lights.

The emperor's private box was decorated

with a painted crown and carpet, 100 meters of silk plush. 40 meters of satin and 20 thick red ropes. Laurel leaves were hung over the entrance. Programs were gold-lettered, and, for the guests of hooor, printed on silk. Top-price tickets that sold legitimately at 7.70 went for 100 marks on the black market.

Exactly 100 years later, on Oct. 20, 1980, the very same Mozart opera again rang from the stage. "Don Giovanni" was to have appeared on the reconstructed stage of the Alte Oper. but it was not finished, and a different hall had to be hired. The performance sparked special 100-year celebrations that brought 500,000 of Frankfurt's 650,000 inhabitants to watch and applaud in three huge tents and in street spectacles around the construction site - all of Frankfurt seemed one great show.

Cathy Berberian sang Monteverdi and the Beatles; a quiz rally around the town involved thousands of young and old; there were fire-eaters, mimes and clowns, pop musicians and even a highwire artist on a hicycle.

The choice of Mozart for the opening was not haphazard: The Mozart connectioo goes back to August 1763, when wunderkind Wolfgang then 7, came to Frankfurt to perform with his father Leopold and sister Nannerl Years later, Goethe recalled how, as a 14-yearold in the audience, he had enjoyed listening to the young Mozart play.

Mozart was to visit Frankfurt again to arrange a concert, this time as his own impresario - boping thus to ameliorate his declining financial situation. While the concert brought him warm recognition, it brought little else.

Frankfurt, a mercantile center, did not have the long princely musical and operatic history of many other German cities. But, already to Mozart's lifetime, "The Abduction from the Seraglio" and "Cosi Fan Tulte" were performed here. Mozart, Meyerbeer, Massenet, Donizetti, Verdi and Puccini were the operatic fare of the first 63 years of the Alte Oper. The 1920s were particularly eventful, when such conductors as Wifhelm Fortwangler, Hermann Scherchen, Clemens Krauss, Hans Rosbaud and William Steinberg worked here.

At first sight, the restored opera house house just hive the original. The facade inscription "For the True, the Beautiful, the Good," is still there, flanked by the statues of Mozan and Frankfurt's famous son Goethe - symbols of Frankfurt's famous son coeffic — symbols of music and poetry. The decoration in the entrance half — medallion portraits, stuccowork wall paintings — are exact reconstructions, copied after drawings and photographs. The first foyer is French neoclassical with its oid. mosaic marble floor and theater masks.

Only in the three concert halls does one en ter the 20th century. They are framed in redeish Tarasco mahogany and fitted with special "Frankfurt chairs" developed for the house. Director Schwab plans to put to use not only. the stage and the halls, but the walls as well-Already an immense exhibition is under way covering art, local and international creates during the years the Alte Oper stood silent from 1944 to the present.

And when on Aug. 28. Goethe's birthday, Frankfurt announces that this phoenic of cement is again ready to beam out music and art, there will be less pageantry than in the days of the empire, but certainly more genuine and justified pride of possession on the part of Frankfurt's citizens.

Among the coming highlights in the first-month: Aug. 29: Chicago Symphony, conducted by Georg Solii. Sept. 1. Radio Symphony, Berlin, conducted by Riccardo Charlly. Sept. 3. Vienna Philharmonic. Sept. 3. Orchestre de Paris. conducted by Daniel Barenboim. Sept. 15-17: Martha Graham Dance Company. There we also two literary musical cycles: Goethe - Sept. 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 and Mozart: Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 3, 10, 12.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

BAD ISCHL, Operettengemeiode (tel: 06132/3839) — To Sept. 5: Operetta Weeks. Includes: Aug. 22. 26-27: "Gypsy Love."

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug 30: Carinthian Summer (tel: 042.43/510; telex: 45066) — Includes: Hungarian National Philharmooic. Jaoos Ferencsik conductor, Aug. 22: Josef Sivò violin, Miklòs Pereovi cello (Weber, Brahms, Bartish, Aug. 73: (Weber, Brahms, Bartok), Aug. 23: Carole Reinhart trumpet (Mozart, Hummel, Brahms).

SALZBURG. To Aug. 31: Festival (rel: G62,22/525,411 — Includes: Aug. 23: Claudio Abbado conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven, Bartôk). Aug. 23: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Chopin). Aug. 28: Bertin Philharmonic, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Francois Duchable piano (Bartôk, Tchaikowsky). (Bartok, Tchaikovsky).

VIENNA. Dom Saint Stephan (tel: 43.16.48) — Aug. 26: Peter Planyavsky organ (Dandrieu, Böhm, Bach).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Tivoli (tal: 11.86.75) Aug. 22-27: Alvin Ailey Dance Company.

ENGLAND

ALDEBURGH, Festival (1el: 072885/ 2935) — Includes: Aug. 22: Sarah Walker soprano, Roger Vignoles piano (Wagner, Schubert, Ives).

(Wagner, Schubert, Ives).

LONDON, Coliseum (rel: 836.31.61)
— English National Opera. Includes:
Aug. 22 and 28: "Tristan and Isolde."
Aug. 25 and 27: "The Merry Widow."
Aug. 26: "Orfeo."

*Donnar Theaire (icl: 836.68.08) —
Aug. 22, 26-27: "The Forest" (Ostrovsky). Aug. 24-25: "Thirteenth Night: a dream play."

•The Holme (iel: 486.44.00) — To Aug. 31: "The Regent's Park Villas and the People Who Lived in Them."

Collector's Guide

LONDON

MARLEOROUGH

6 Albemarle St. W.1. 20 CENT. PAINTINGS

AND SCULPTURE er Exhibition, until Sept. 23.

Mon.-Fri., 10-5:30; Sats. 10-12:30.

ALWIN GALLERY 9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0314 London's Leading Sculpture Gallery

LEFEVRE GALLERY 30 Bruton Street WI - 01-493 1572/3 20th-CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW

Monday-Friday 10-5

eRoyal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — Ang. 12: Thai Classical Music Group (Birtwistle, Messiaen). Aug. 23: Philharmooia Orchestra and Chorus (Haydn, Rossini). Aug. 24: English Chamber Orchestra (Mozart, Wagner). Aug. 28-29: Ustad Vilayat Khan (Indian Classical Music). Sadler Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72)
 To Sept. 5: "Musical Jondo Ay!" (gypsy flamenco theatre).

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

•South Bank Arts Complex (tel: 928,31.91) — To Sept. 5: "Ancient Mexican Dances." Aug. 23: English Chamber Orchestra, Simon Rattle con-

ductor, Tamas Vasary piano (Bartók, Becthoven, Faurè). Aug. 24-26: "Tradi-tional African Dance." Aug. 27-29: "Kasatka Cossacks" (Traditional Rus-

sian, Ukrainian, Georgian and Molda-

Tale Gallery — To Sept. 6: "Ceri Richards 1903-1971" and "David Jones

1895-1974." To Nov. 1: "Sculpture for the Blind and the Partially Sighted."

LIVERPOOL. Walker Art Gallery (tel:

051/227.52.34) — To Oct. 4: "Patrick Caulfield: Paintings 1963-1981."

FRANCE

ANTIBES, To Aug. 29: Musical Summer (tel: 33.95.64). Includes: Aug. 21: English Chamber Orchestra, William

MENTON, To Aug. 30: Chamber Mu-sic Festival (tel: 35.82.22). Includes:

Aug. 25: Krystian Zimerman (Chopin. Brahms).

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Sept. 7: "Italian Identity." To Sept. 21: "American Art from the Collections of the National

Museum of Modern Art." To Nov. 2: "Paris-Paris, Creations in France: 1937-1957."

•St. George's Anglican Church (tel: 720.22.51) — Aug. 24: The Cardinal

Singers,

Festival Estival (tel: 329.37.57 and
633.61.77), Includes: Faculté de Droit
Assas — Aug. 23: Strasbourg Percussions (Xenakis). Saint-Severin — Aug.
26-27: Zuzana Ruzickova piano, Josef

g, music and dance).

(Theotokas). Aug. 27-30; National Bal-let of Cuba. EPIDAURUS, Festival (tel: 322.11.11)
— Includes: Antique Theatre — "The Bacchantes" (Euripides).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (22.99.28) — Aug. 22-23: "Old Times" (Pinter). Aug.

Sharps and Flats

MONTE CARCO, Theatre and Etolica (tel: 30:42.27) — Aug. 24 at 9 p.in.: Sinder Possell.

LONDON. Remain Sentis (tak. 439,07,47). Thomagic Ang. 22. Danny Richmond and the Law Charlie Mague Band and Home. Delmar.

The Elizabethian (a paddle steamer saling from Charling Arton pley). — Aug. 22 at 8 p.m., Sanny Strit. Benny Waters and Berjd Brieden.

Prizza Express (tak. 439,87,22). — Aug. 28-29. Benny Waters.

Phlain de Dance (tak. 243,28,12). — Aug. 24-25. Sloonsit and The Banshers.

•100 Jazz Club (tak. 636,02,33). — PARSS. Declar (tel: 221/48/49)—
Through Aug. 23: Mariphus Sinn.
Aug. 24-30; Somy Sen.;
Wilrow Middless (ed: 354/00/79)—
Through Sept. 12: Melley Rai and the Booley Rangell quartet.

SANTANDER: Pleas de Toros (tel.: 942/21.85.06) — Aire. 24 at 8:45 p.m.: John McLasphin, Al de Men-la and Paso de Lucia.

STOCKISCIAM, Green Limit's Broth Aug 28-30 Delta Rivolm

- Prank Van Brakle

26: "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying."

Shouson Theatre (tel: 5-28.06.26) —

Aug. 22: Cantonese Drams.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Palazzo Pitti — To Sept. 20: "Masterpieces from the Prague Mu-

STRESA, To Sept. 18: Musical Weeks (tel: 03.23/31.095) — Includes: Palace Theatre — Aug. 25: Hungarian National Philharmonic Orchestra, Janos Ferencsik conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violio (Mendelssohn, Bartok). Aug. 26: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin).

TRIESTE. Castello di San Giusto To Oct. 15: "Treasures of the Incas." VERONA, Opera Festival, Arena (tel: 045/23520) — Includes: Aug. 22 and 27: "Aida." Aug. 23 and 28: "Nabucco." Aug. 25-26: Rudolf Nurcyev in

JAPAN

OSAKA, Merchandise Mart Building (tel: 03/216.19.01) — Aug. 22-23: "Anoual Professional Photo Fair." TOKYO, Kanagawa Kemmin Hall — Aug. 22: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seiichi Mitsuishi conductor (Strauss, Miyagawa, Beethoven).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Aug. 22: Michael Tilson Thomas conductor, Pascal Roge piano (Bernstein, Ives, Ravel). Aug. 25: Roelof van Driesten cooductor, Your Egolof rov piano (Weber, Brahms, Men-delssohn).

26-27: Zuzana Ruzickova piano, Josef Suk violin (Bach).

•Louvre des Aoliquaires (tel: 297.27.00) — To Oct. (1: "Equas: Art Objects and the Horse." HAGUE, Congresgebouw — To Aug. 27: "Ipi Tombi" (African Musical). SCEAUX, To Oct. 12: Festival

(660.07.79) — Aug. 23: Erik Berchot pi-ano (Chopin). SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, To Sept. 5: International Festival (tel: 031/226.40.01). Includes: City Arts Center — To Sept. (2: "American Abstract Expressionists" and "Mirrors and Windows: American Photography since 1960." Playhouse Theatre — Aug. 22, 24-25: The San Francisco Ballet. Usher Hall GREECE ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.11.01). Includes: Lycabettus Theatre — Aug. 22:
"The Game of Folly and Virtue"

 Aug. 26: London Philharmonic Or-chestra and Festival Chorus, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Maurizio Pollini pi-Playhouse (031/228.63.82) — Aug.
23: Abel Gance's "Napoleon."

SPAIN

MADRID, Bibliotoca Nacional (tel: 275.68.00) — Through Aug.: "Calderón," exhibition.

SANTANDER, To Aug. 29: Interna-tional Festival (tel: 942/21.05.08). In-cludes: Cathedral Cloister — Aug. 22: Narciso Yepes guitar. Ang. 25: The London Symphony Orchestra, Istvan Fischer conductor, Victor Tretyakov vi-olin. Aug. 26: "El Despertar a Quien Duerme" (Lope de Vega).

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, To Oct. 15: Musical Weeks (tel: 35.55.44.). Includes: Eglise de San Francesco Locarno — Aug. 26: Hun-garian Philharmonic, Janos Ferencsik conductor, Desző Ranki piano (Reethoven, Bartók). Aug. 28: Alfred Brendel piano (Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann). LUCERNE, To Sept. 8: International Festival (tel: 23.52.72). Includes: Kmsthaus — Aug. 22: Festival Orchestra and Choir, Horst Stein conductor, Phisabeth Leonskaja piano (Enescu, Liszt, Ravel). Aug. 25: Rumanian Philharmanic, Mihai Brediceanu conductor (Enescu). Aug. 28: Festival Strings En-semble, Rudolf Baumgartner conduc-tor, Wolfgang Schneiderhan violin (Corelli, Mozart, Arensky).

MONTREUX-VEVEY. Festival (tel: MONTREUX-VEVEY, Festival (tri: 61 33.87). Includes: Aug. 26: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven, Liszt). Aug. 27: Matislav Rostropovitch cello (Bach). Aug. 28: Budapest National Philharmonic, Janos Ferenesik conduc-tor, Svjatoslav Richter piano (Men-delssohn, Bartók, Beethoven).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.42.25) •Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Sept. 27: "Jean Dubuffet: A Re-

BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Wagner Festival (tel: 0921/20221) — Includes: Aug. 22: "The Flying Dutchman." Aug. 25: "Lobengrin." Aug. 26: "Parsisal." Aug. 27: "Tristan and Isolde." Aug. 28: "The Mastersingers." BERLIN, To Aug. 30: "Prussia — An Attempt at a Balance" Festival Weeks (tel: 26.34/22.32.90) — Includes: Aug. 22: "The Human Brotherhood." Aug. 23: World Youth Orchestra, Cristobal Halfiter conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Halfiter, Henze, Brahms).

BErlin Muscum (tel: 251.40.15) — "E.T.A. Hoffman — A Prussian?"

FRANKFURT, Opera House (tel:

FRANKFURT, Opera House (tel: 256.23.35) — Aug. 27: Ivan Fischers conductor, "Giulio Cesars" (Handel). Aug. 28: Opera House and Museum Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor,

"8th Symphony" (Mahler). HEIDELBERG, To Aug. 30. Castle Festival (tel: 062.21/216.77) — Includes: Aug. 22. 23. 27 and 29: "The Student Prince," Festival Chorus and Eastman Philharmonia. Aug. 26: Eastman Philharmonia. David Effron conductor." ductor, Wolfgang Marschner violin (Tchaikovsky).

LUDWIGSBURG, Through Oct. Festival (tel: 071.41/186.36). Aug. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30: "The Marriage of Figano," Festival Orchestra, Wolfgang

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNÍK, To Ang 25. Festival (tel: 27995/6/7) — Includes: Aug. 23: Budapest Bartók Quartet (Mozart, Bee-thoven and Bartók). Aug. 24: "King Lear," Festival Drama Ensemble.

Weekends Down on the Farm

by Jane Wilkens Michael

AZOCHES, France - If the doormen at your favorite hotels are beginning to call you by your first name, it may be time for a change. Yes, there is life after the Plaza Athenèe - on a farm.

With the ever-increasing cost of operating equipment and raising animals, more and more farmers are opening their homes to visitors who stay as little as one night and as long as the entire summer. And each farm bas something different to offer. They range from small, simple farm houses to restored chateaus A traveler can spend one night to a converted stable and the next in the antique four-poster bed of a manor house guest room. The system, already popular in Wales, Scotland, Ireland Denmark, Yugoslavia and Hungary, is known as the chambre d'hôte in France.

Today the rustic charms of a secluded farmhouse oo longer toclude outdoor plumbing and indoor fauna. Breakfast may oot be served to your room and a wake-up call may come from a rooster but, says one American in Paris who spends each weekend to a different area: "The advantages are ournerous. When I travel I want to get a feel for the local region. The farmers generally know the history of the area as well as the architecture of their houses (mostly pre-17th century), better than any

Using these accommodations as a base, it is also possible to arrange special excursions: biking from one farmhouse to the oext in Brittany or riding thoroughbreds for five days to Burgundy's Morvan forest. The farmers ar-

raoge it all: lodging, food and transportation. Others show guests their particular skills, whether tobacco growing, winemaking or oy-ster cultivating. A family that raises geese in Perigord shows how to make fore gras, while one Normandy farmer demonstrates how to mold a Camembert.

Cost is another advantage. Says an international lawyer: "A night at a good botel, even in the countryside, can run between 200 and 300



Farmhouse, Bazoches-du-Morvan.

francs for a double. And usually by the time likely to be more than \$100 a night. By reserving at a chambre d'hôte you can save on the room and spend the difference on the nearest wo-star restaurant

The price of a farm guest room, usually including breakfast but not always a private bath, averages 50 francs a person a night. The amenities vary: Breakfast might be homemade the French think of N bread, crepes, bacon, eggs and farm cider — or man at the George V.

instant coffee and Nesquik with a bagueite Meals are usually taken with the family, which s particularly rewarding when the farmer's wife prepares regional specialties.

How do you track down a chambre d'hoie!

One excellent source is Michel Smith and Rose er Picherie's "Vacances et Weekends i la Ferme," (Editions Balland). Mr. Smith is a travel writer who has spent more than a decade sconting French farmhouses. His book includes 500 addresses of chambres d'hôte, many of which he has visited personally. Divided into seven regions of France, the

guide describes each house, including the number and decor of the rooms and the recreational possibilities on the farm and in the afeat of Little is left to the imagination. The careful reader can even discover which farmer's wife: makes the best braised rabbit with mustard: sauce.

Another source of information is the agricultural chamber of commerce for each department of France. A representative in the desired area will usually help you find an appropriate guest room. Similarly, the syndicul d'industrit. for each town in France can be very helpful.

It is possible to rent an entire farm throughthe Gites Ruraux of France (35 rue Godet de: ... you're through with tips, tax and dinner, it is Mauroy, Paris 9, 25 francs), but only or 32 longer term basis — a week, month or season The association's booklet also includes some: listings for chambres d'hôte.

If you decide to try life on the farm, Michel Smith suggests a couple of pointers: Don't lry to drive the tractor or discuss politics at the dinner table. If you're dying to find out what. the French think of Mitterrand, ask the door-

Polo Enthusiasts Flock to Sotogrande

by Mark Williams

OTOGRANDE, Spain — Every afternoon at 5 p.m., Sotogrande residents drop what they're doing and flock to the polo field to watch the matches and

This week (Aug. 20-27) the exclusive resort in southern Spain, about midway between Marbella and Gibraltar, is holding its prestigious Gold Cup Tournament. The finals (open to the public) will be seen by several thousand spectators, including yachts from Puerto Banus and Estepona marinas, which drop anchor offshore for a perfect view of Sotogrande's seaside polo field.

The Gold cup climaxes a full month of tour-nament play (designed to compete with Deau-ville in France), which has drawn 190 ponies, eight talented teams and more titled and wealthy onlookers than you could shake a mal-let at. Players include four members of Spain's Domecq family, which owns half the sherry bodegas in Jerez, two grandsons of Rafael Trujillo, former president of the Dominican Re-public, the Conde de la Maza and German polo entrepreneur Christian Heppe.
Legions of Spanish grandees (noblemen of

high rank allowed to wear a hat in the presence of the king) are currently in residence here. But utles notwithstanding, most spectators turn up for the matches in sborts or bikinis.

Despite the relaxed ambience, polo is a serious matter at Sotogrande. Just how serious was recently proved when Jack Williams, internationally known polo pony dealer, was named director of the program. Williams had just returned from Brunei, where he acts as special polo consultant to the Sultan, one of

Sotogrande's principal shareholders.

"We intend to make Sotogrande Europe's leading polo center," he says. "The weather and year-round playing conditions are the best in this part of the world and we have the facilities." Two everylent fields of touch Bermide.

in this part of the world and we have the facul-ties: two excellent fields of tough Bermuda grass and 250 boxes for stabling ponies."

Jack Williams' presence alone has already stirred interest in the tightly knit polo world. After spending years in Argentina, he helped transform Cirencester Park into one of Eng-

land's best polo centers. He bopes to attract more owners to winter their ponies here so they can fly down on weekends for matches.

"Polo, long thought of as a rich man's game, is more accessible today," be says. good-quality ponies, costing about \$10,000 each, are required, plus about \$250 per month each for stabling. An average rider needs about three months of regular lessons before he's ready to play and halfway into the second season he begins to know what it's all about."

Anyone may hire ponies for practice games (about \$15 per chukker), but beginners must first take lessons (\$20 per hour including horse) or have stick-and-ball practice (\$18 per half-hour). There is also a wooden horse available for complete novices. After a long-awaited "realignment of capi-

tal" among major shareholders. Sotogrande is promoting polo in a big way. One or two new fields and some 220 town houses in a "polo village" are planned. Other projects include an "equestrian village" built around a jumping ring, a tennis ranch, a 1,800-berth yacht harbor and a super luxury hotel.

Big planning is oothing new here. Twenty years ago. Philippine-born American Joseph McMicking sent a trusted aide to scout the enure Spanish coast for an ideal development site. According to legend, the man drove all the way from the French border without seeing what he wanted. Then right in the shadow of Gibraltar he cried "Eureka!" — or the Spanish equivalent. McMicking bought 4,400 acres of rolling hills and cork forest and planned a unique, meticulously designed community appealing to international "quiet money."

Robert Trent Jones built Europe's premier American-style golf course in Sotogrande, and General Franco, the Duke of Wiodsor and Juan de Bourbon, then pretender to the Span-ish throne, were among the first to tee off. Shortly after, a cluster of million-dollar

homes sprouted around the course. Most golf-ers tee off at the clubhouse, but some start their morning game on the fourth hole a few steps from their gardens.

It's said that Sotogrande hosts must keep their bars stocked with Hennessey cognac Domecq and Harvey sherry, Bacardi rum and



Sotogrande's seaside polo field is fast becoming a center for the sport in Spain.

San Miguel beer, as owners of these companies all have homes here.

But even in August, nightlife is very understated. Most summer residents, weary of the social demands of London, Paris or Madrid. shun the kind of flashy parties found at the Marbella Club down the coast.

The sedentary might feel out of place Everyone sheds pretenses to become mere golf,



Wooden polo pony for practice.

polo, tennis or fronton players, swimmers horseback riders, clay pigeon shooters or joggers. Even hardened sumbathers and up

playing backgammon or bridge.

The sports facilities were designed to draw the sports factities were designed to use the right kind of people — though today there are properties in all price ranges, from \$100,000 and up. "If you're a nice person nothing will keep you out," says McMicking. "There's something special about the man who plays polo."

plays polo."
Five years ago the Gold Cup drew top "10goal" players, but then the Spanish Federation
placed limits on team handicaps to open up. the competition. While the best Argentine players no longer come, the standard remains

Pedro Domeca, probably the two best players in Spain today (they battled Prince Charles and the English at Windsor to July). Jose Igne cio Domecq, who has more than 50 years in the game and his son are playing for La his Further competitive matches are scheduled ter the Gold Cup and throughout September. Though it may cost several thousand dollars

to participate, no one plays for more than trophy and a bottle of champagne. Thus togrande.

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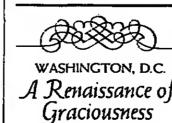
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A Renaissance of

Picasso in **Switzerland**



Marie-Therese with red beret," 1937.

by Gail Mangold-Vine

ENEVA — The centenary of Pablo Picasso's birth — he died in 1973 is being celebrated around Switzer-land with a series of small commemrative shows.

In Geneva, where Patrick Cramer recently howed an impressive selection of Picasso's ook illustrations, we get a glimpse of the arts as père de famille at the Musee de Athènee. Its exhibition, entitled "Pleasse inime," includes 89 drawings, oils and a few vass and bronzes, predominantly from the collec-ion of Maya Ruiz-Picasso, along with cards, etters and photographs. (Maya was born in 1935, the daughter of Picasso's Swiss mistress Agrie-Thérèse Walter, whom he met in 1927 nd separated from around 1942).

When the present exhibition sticks to its title - only about half the works pertain to family nembers — it retains a distinct charm despite he uneven quality of the works. Among the est are two oils, one of Maya and her doll 1938), the other of Claude, Picasso's son by rancoise Gilot (1948), both of which are illed with tenderness for the gawky, squawky ittle subjects.

There is a series of oils of Marie-Thérèse in ill her large, Nordic blondness and remote ensuality. And there are some entrancing harcoal drawings of mother and child, or the paby herself, that have all the breathtaking viruosity of Rubens' drawings of his son. There is whimsy, too, in Picasso's missives to his daughter, like the scrawled "ecris moi un petit mot: ton père qui t'aime, Picasso" in an enor-mous hand at the end of a flower-strewn mis-

The show lacks coherence, however, thanks to the heterogeneous nature of the exhibits, plucked from the broadest range of Picasso's works. This is especially true of the pieces added by the Athenee to Maya's collection for the show. (Musee de l'Athènee, 2 rue de l'Athènee, 1200 Geneva, to Sept. 6).

Another Picasso show, at the Fondation

Giannada in Martigny, presents a selection of works on paper (including prints, oils, sculptures, ceramics and photographs) until Sept. 27. (Fondation Pierre Giannada, rue du Fo-

rum, 1920 Martigny.)
Picasso himself considered his late work to be the least accessible. Ernst Beyeler, whose Basel gallery recently presented a small Picasso retrospective emphasizing the late work, quotes the artist as having said about 10 years nublic appreciated it. It is also the focus of a major show opening at Basel's Kunstmuseum on Sept. 6, "Picasso: Das Spätwerk." Time British Isles. "York Minster" is just out, At first sight, the diversity in scope and stude igo that it would take 10 to 20 years before the sions in paintings and drawings from Elizabe-

1(10

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Rodchenko: Russian Ventriloquist of Art

by Paul Keegan

ARIS - "And so the first lesson. A man walked into the studio. In appearance he looked like a combination of aviator and motorist. Without any preamble he silently set about arranging a still life out of the things he had brought. None of the things that everybody used to see in the art of the time was in that still life. I immediately realized that this was a new type of man... For me and all the group Rodchenko was the man who taught us to understand the contemporary situation in a creative and concrete way.

This is how a former student of Alexander Rodchenko recalled his teacher, the pioneering Russian painter and photographer, in Moscow

That Rodchenko is known in the West as a leading Constructivist of the 1920s is a form of neglect, for he died as recently as 1956, without ever having left Moscow, and after a lifetime of uninterrupted artistic activity. Although Constructivism secretly remained his



Vladimir Mayakovski in 1927.

artistic creed long after it was officially dis-credited as a movement, the label tends to obscure the sheer diversity of his work over a period of 40 years.

In 1921 he painted "the last painting" (three monochrome canvases) and turned to industrial and interior design (he designed everything be touched, down to teapots and even his own clothes), photomontage, advertising (he set up the first agency in the Soviet Union, with Mayakovski) and graphics. The most versatile member of the Russian avant-garde, Rodchenko was a ventriloquist of all the voices and new roles possible for the artist in what was briefly

a revolutionary utopia.

But his most original contribution to new developments was in photography. The Pompidou Center has just acquired a number of his photographs, some of which are on show at the Beanbourg until Sept. 6 in "Rodchenko Photos: 1891-1956."

It's a puzzling exhibition, for the photos tell two opposed but interrelated stories - of the artist's own theoretical and technical develop-ment, and of the official appropriation of his

By 1928 Rodchenko had decided that this was misguided and self-defeating: Modern life was changing so quickly that any attempt at a "synthesis" was a falsification, as much in a photo as in an encyclopedia article. Henceforth, his camera's incapacity to pro-vide more than an arbitrary definition of a given subject (an "instant") was a guarantee of its faithfulness to the facts of modern fragmentation. Rodebenko called it "the ideal eye of man in a socialist society" and began taking

their subject in a single exposure.

talents. It begins in the early 1920s. The early

1924 photos (of his mother and of

graphs. Each was intended to be provocatively incomplete and signposted as such by the use of extreme perspectives, distortions, foreshorteniog.

Thus in his rigorously experimental photos of the late 1920s (the "Pioneers," the "Steps," the "Atelier" still lifes). Rodchenko explored the formal grammar of the medium to find ways of creating objectively incomplete images: the extremity of viewpoint indicating that each shot is provisional, part of a sequence. The sequence as a whole was to constitute a

sequences of snaps rather than single photo-

dynamic analysis of a subject, as opposed to a mere static definitioo. But here the second story begins, for it proved difficult to recoocile formal experimeniation with the ideal of providing a visual record of the new life for mass consumption or rather Rodchenko wasn't allowed enough time to do so, like so many of his artist con-temporaries. For the Constructivists, art was a social tool rather than a means of individual self-expression, and they emphasized formal and abstract elements io order to exclude indi-vidual aesthetic choice — to make art a form of production instead of a mystery. But this formalism was also rather low on communication and vulnerable to the charge of incom-prehensibility or art for art's sake — the very

opposite of its intention.

Coostructivism made the artist into a producer but failed to attract a broad enough public for his products - a crucial factor in the downfall of the Russian avant-garde.

A second exhibition now at the Pompidou Center entitled "Utopies et Réalités en URSS: 1917-1934" documents the complex issues that coospired to prevent this art for the people

Mayakovski) are fairly classical portraits that attempt to be inclusive, to sum up or define

"The Steps," taken before Rodchenko recanted, "No more 'irresponsible' photos, no more perspective for its own sake, no more shots from above or below ... "

from ever becoming an art of the people. As a case history, Rodchenko's photography is exemplary. Already in 1928 he was being criticized for plagiarizing abstract photography in

the West and for presenting reality "upside down and inside out." To 1931 he was excluded from the October Group of artists for, as be put it, "my formalism, foreshortenings and the rest." Io 1934 the official Stalinist doctrine of Socialist Realism was made compulsory, effectively putting an end to the experimentations of the avant-garde, who were henceforth decried as "formalist" and incomprehensible to the people.

Rodchenko was temporarily rehabilitated in 1935, but the issue at stake was a crucial one: In a totalitarian context there can only be one viewpoint: the "correct" one. If he was to continue working, he would have to abandon his multifaceted mode of seeing, for it implied a relativism that could only be out of place in a Stalinist order.

He recanted: "I've stopped resisting... No more 'irresponsible' photographs, no more perspective for its own sake, no more shots from above or below, even when they are necessary. I now work not for the external look of things, but for their content." So be turned to photographiog those groups of the mid-1930s: bland, official. Red Square parade-ish render-ings of gymnasts, soldiers, jockeys, in which the earlier fluid formalism has been replaced hy a frozen and didactic formality.

That Rodchenko adjusted so rapidly to official demands has been seen as political opportunism. But ioevitably his photography was more adaptable to the demands of Socialist Realism that was the nonobjective work of so many of his artist contemporaries, and during the 1930s and 1940s he was to compile monumental documentary photo albums on all as-pects of Soviet life.

That these are pioneering exercises in what is oow called photo-reportage bears witness to the resilience of Rodchenko's intuitive modernism. But the most striking example of this spirit is his late work in painting. During the 1930s he returned to painting, presumably out of frustration. By 19-3 he was independently evolving a form of drip painting (with titles like "Expressive Rhythm") that was an astonishing anticipation of American Abstract Expressionism. Like Duchamp, but under more adverse circumstances, Rodchenko was one of the weathervanes of modernism.

The Latest in Advanced Weaponry at the Auction Houses

by Souren Melikian

Portrait of Rodchenko's mother, 1924.

ONDON — The latest in the advanced weaponry deployed by auction houses in their fight for world primacy is publishing. In this field, Sotheby's is taking such huge strides that any rival will have a hard time catching up.

The Sotheby's Parke Bernet Publications catalogue currently lists 85 titles put out by Philip Wilson Publishers. They range from "The Official History of the Royal Ballet: The First 50 Years," published last April, to a catalogue raisonne of "Early Islamic Ceramics" in Athens' Benaki Museum compiled by Helen Pulon, keeper-of its Islamic Collection — the most interesting book on ceramics from any. Islamic country published in years.

Thrown in between, one may quote at ran-dom a study on "Antique Medical Instru-ments" by Elisabeth Bennion, a volume by John Harris on "The Artist and The Country House" — a superb album on English manis bewildering. A closer look reveals two main categories. One includes subjects that are closely defined, have virtually not been covered before and are musts for scholars and col-

Seen from this angle, the books on the Royal Ballet and Islamic ceramics fall within the same group. The former was written by Alexander Bland, ballet correspondent for the Observer and widely respected among ballet fans. Balletomanes form a captive readership. And they are the recruiting pool of ballet-material collectors — drawings on the ballet, costume designs, etc., which Sotheby's has so brilliantly promoted in recent years.

The book on Islamic ceramics may be justified in the same way. Any specialist of Islamic art would want it. Although the title does not say so, it focuses largely on early Egyptian ceramics of the 10th to the 12th century on which there is virtually no other volume. Collectors will need it for its plates, particularly the excellent color reproductions.

the excellent color reproductions. True, there is a bitch: There are tors specializing in Egyptian pottery because the supply is short and the subject difficult.

But there simply is no way of telling before-hand which kind of art book is going to be a

success. Philip Wilson, who created the Sothe-

by's publications department and has been the director of Sotbeby Parke Bernet Publications since Philip Wilson Publishers was set up as a separate company in 1972, gleefully points out that the book on "Antique Medical Instruments," a seemingly rarified subject if ever, has been a tremendous success.

A German edition came out this year and a Belgrade publisher bought the rights. Is this hit really due to the fact that "the book is the first of its kind to be written?" Possibly so. But then, the equally new book dealing with "German Painting of the Classical and Romantic Schools," published in German to better reach its target—the German collector—sold poor-

Yet, this does not matter very much. Sales are not the only object. This book, recognized as a highly authoritative study, and others of the same kind, reach deep down into the segments of the population with wbom Sotheby's is keen to establish its image as a repository of thorough information in specialized fields.

Every curator, every art historian concerned will sooner or later delve into these pages. They will be all the more impressed as the book is noncommercial in character. Indeed, the Sotheby Parke Bernet Publications and, more generally, Philip Wilson Publishers, have established themselves not just as the most successful publishers of art books on the English scene. They have now acquired unique position in scholarly literature on the subject.

That the museum world is a prime target is further demonstrated by the second category of books published by Sotheby's sister company - museum catalogues or coffee-table books dealing with museum collections. It started in 1975 with the publication of the English-lan-guage version of a splendid album on "Far Eastern Ceramics in the Victoria and Albert Museum" presented by John Ayers and originally produced in Japanese.

Since then there have been two catalogue raisonnés of Persian miniatures, one dealing with the John Rylands Library, the second with the India Office Library collections, both by B.W. Robinson. Then there's Peter Murray's catalogue of the Dulwich Picture Gallery and, this year, the major volume giving basic information on 5,600 works by 1,600 artists called "British Watercolors in the Victoria and Albert Museum" by Lionel Lambourne and Albert Museum" by Lionel Lambourne and Jean Hamilton — a must for anyone buying or

interested in English watercolors. After having cast their net over the British Isles, Sotheby Parke Bernet Publications and Philip Wilson Publishers are now expanding

worldwide, Next on schedule are "The Norton Simon Museum: Selected Paintings" introduced by Frank Herrmann, and two volumes on old master paintings in the Louvre. Jean-Pierre Cuzin will be dealing with the "French schools" and Michel Laclotte, a world-famous I6th-century specialist and curator of the old master department, will handle the "non-French schools." The latter do not carry Sotheby's imprint but only that of Scala-Philip Wil-

Such books will be bought by the thousands hy tourists. They are a major breakthrough for Sotheby's in terms of public relations. The art world is now targeted at every level. At the top, there is the scholar who writes the cataogue raisonné and henceforth looks upon Sothehy's with henign approval, And if he does not write it, he reads it. In the middle are the collectors, who need every book with previously unpublished material. At the bottom is the general public drifting into the Louvre, the National Gallery - or York Minster.

No other auction house has had the vision or stamina to emhark on such a long-term investment. Its repercussions, apart from the already visible impact on art publishing as such, will make themselves felt for years to come.

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Page 9 Saturday-Sanday, August 22-23, 1981 **

'oyota, Nissan Say Vehicle Exports Off

TOKYO — Toyota said Friday its vehicle exports rose 8.7 percent to 49,300 from 137,400 in June but fell 7.7 percent from the 161,800 exorted in July, 1980.

Nissan said its July exports were up 5.9 percent to 130,100 from 12,800 in June but down 1.7 percent from 132,300 a year earlier. They aid their year-on-year export decrease was the result chiefly of Japan's pluntary restraint on export shipments to the United States and the

tock analysts said Friday that Toyota is believed to have suffered a fall taxed profit of around 13 percent for the year ended last June, security surces said. They attributed the expected setback, to be published on fonday, were the sharp rise in raw material costs, lower production and

! Willot Brothers Resign From Dior Board

PARIS — Jean-Pierre and Antoine Willot, two of the four brothers ho own the crumbling Boussac textile empire, have resigned from the oard of directors of Christian Dior, a communique said Friday.

The two brothers were recently charged with misuse of assets of Dior and of the Paris department store La Belle Jardinière, which they also wn. Dior is one of the few financially healthy units of the Willot em-

Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, former French ambassador to Washing-in, and Anatole Temkine, president of the state-run Industrial Developsent Institute will replace the Willot brothers on the Dior board, the amouncement said. The board will continue to be presided over by

East Germany, Mexico in Joint Venture

MEXICO CITY — Altos Hornos de Mexico, Mexico's largest steel

roducer, said it is taking part in a venture with Technocomerz, an East terman company, to make industrial equipment.

A spokesman for the companies said they will invest the equivalent of 88.6 million in a plant to make speed regulators for generators, turbines

and other equipment. The venture will be called Asug Mexicana de C.V. and the plant will be built in the Mexican state of Tlaxcala.

Altos Hornos and Nacional Financiera, the Mexican government's idustrial development bank, together will hold a 65 percent stake in the enture, with Technocomerz owning the remainder.

ities Service Reports Philippines Oil Find New York Thmes Service

NEW YORK - Cities Service, the 18th-largest U.S. oil company and a equent subject of takeover speculation, has reported a new oil discovty in a wildcat well off Palawan Island in the Philippines.

Cities Service said its Galoc-1 wildcat well flowed at an average daily ate of 1,850 barrels of good quality crude from depths between 7,338 et (2,255 meters) and 7,364 feet. It said another test near the top of the ame reservoir flowed at about 1,800 barrels a day.

Wall Street Analysts Wary Of Stock in Minicomputers

growth has been gradual, with

each month's year-to-year increase

coming in smaller increments. What he fears is that this trend

may soon display a more precipi-

He believes the failure of interest rates to drop and the dwindling

access of corporations to "cheap" capitat via safe of stock will

discourage capital spending in the near term. "I wouldn't be

surprised to see spending plans cut

back when semior executives get-back from vacations and go into

their September meetings, he

Mr. Schulman said the capital-

spending environment "may make

it difficult for Digital Equipment to achieve its order target" in its fiscal second quarter ending Dec. 31. He added that the company's

capacity utilization rate has started declining, both from the slowing of

order growth and from addition of

'Lower Prices'

"If orders fall short, manage-

ment will have to decide whether

to maintain prices, letting capacity

use decline, or to reduce prices,"

he said. "Should management be

faced with this choice, we suspect

modest profit-margin pressure, he

said, but lowering prices would en-

able Digital to maintain output

and to gain market share at the ex-

its biggest competitor in this sector

Until Thursday, Mr. Schulman had rated the stocks as "holds," fa-

voring Digital and Wang for cli-

Either course would result in

tous pattern.

\$81CL

new capacity.

it will lower prices."

he said

By Charles J. Elia: AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK - Stocks of minicomputer makers have not been spared in the general downgrading of the technology group, but First Boston thinks there is a good reason for even greater investor wariness toward the stocks.

We're adopting a more cautions posture on the near-term out-look," said First Boston's Marc G. Schulman.

The analyst said he knows the stocks are already well below their highs because order rates are not growing as fast as they were andbecause profit margins are being purt by currency translation in a

trong-dollar environment.
"We think another factor may oon enter the equation," Mr. ichulman said. "Our concern is hat, sometime between late Octoer and Christmas, Digital Equipacut may elect to adopt a more ggressive pricing strategy, sparking a round of competitive reac-

Digital is a leader in the miniomputer industry, and the analyst clieves Digital price cuts would himately hurt profit margins of uch competitors as Prime Com-uter, Wang Laboratories, Data

eneral, Datapoint and others. Mr. Schulman said that, so far, se slowdown in the rate of order

Vexico to Sell Oil or U.S. Reserve

Resters

MEXICO CITY — Mexico will apply the U.S. Energy Department with 200,000 barrels of oil a ay from Sept. 1 until the end of 981, Mexico's Industrial Developent Ministry announced Friday. he Energy Department said the il would be used to build the U.S. rategie reserve.

From the first of the year until ug. 31, 1986, Mexico will supply te United States with 50,000 baris daily, the ministry said. The rude oil will be sold at current ofcial prices - \$34 a barrel for top uality crude - subject to a review very three months.

The Energy Department said the serve now has 175 million barrels r storage and it is expected that 00 million barrels will be in place t the end of September. The goal or the reserve is 750 million barels, enough to keep the United tates supplied without exports for bout 4½ months.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Bolivian Economy Hit As Tin Output Drops

By Edward Schumacher New York Times Service

CHOJLLA, Bolivia - The scoop numbles down the narrow mine shaft like an angry monster, its blinding headlight piercing the rock dust.

The miners hug the cold, damp walls as the long low-slung machine on wheels grumbles by drops its front-end scoop, and plows powerfully into the pile of crunched rock lying at the face of the tunnel wall. One time, two imes, three times - then, loaded, it rumbles off as it came. Suddenly, it is dark and quiet again.

The scene has been common in mines in the United States since the early 1960s. Here, however, the machine is only a two-year-old technological marvel and one of the hopes of this mineral-rich country's future.

Mining is king in Bolivia, ac-counting for more than 60 percent of the country's export earnings. The minerals include silver, tungsten and zinc. But none is more important than tin, which alone accounts for more than one-third of the country's export earnings.

As Tin Goes ...

Bolivians say that as tin goes, so goes the country, and the last three years are proving them right. Both have been going steadily down. Tin production dropped by almost one-third between 1977 and 1980, leading this already impoverished nation into a severe recession, with no growth expected this year.

Economists and businessmen spect the next two or three years to be equally gloomy, even though Bolivia accounts for about one-fifth of the world's tin production. The reasons for the declining production, they say, are political ins-tability, lack of exploration and inefficient mining that has not changed in technology since the early 1950s, when the government expropriated large foreign-owned

The new scoop and jumbo drills digging deep into this almost 70-year-old mine here will do little to solve the political and exploratory shortcomings. But they are intro-ducing badly needed efficiency.

"We can mine five times as fast with this new equipment," said José del Solar, the 43-year-old mine manager who is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines.

Poorer and Poorer

"They are marvelous," he said. But then, each year the mine is also getting poorer and poorer."
The Choilla mine is owned by
Estalsa, a private Bolivian partnership. Estalsa was the first to introduce the new equipment here, and another private company has followed. It is noteworthy that it is the private companies and not the huge state company, Comibol, that

are modernizing.

Comibol produces 70 percent of the country's minerals. Forty percent of the nation's territory is reserved for its use. Yet, despite state subsidies and tax breaks for its more than 90 mines, the company earned barely more than \$500,000 last year, according to its profitand-loss statement.

Its employee rolls are widely considered to be bloated, its equipment outdated, many of its mines worn and its management turnover high. Corruption also takes a toll.

The government, acknowledging Comibol's declining production,

been delayed by political instability. The government has changed hands six times in a little more than three years, the minister of Mines and Metallurgy has changed seven times and the Comibol gen-

In the meantime, the government refused to sign an international tin-pricing agreement in June, charging that the floor price at which the International Tin Council would step in to buy tin and raise demand was too low.

eral manager eight times.

Hopes Raised

Carlos Iturralde, president of Estalsa, said the company lost money last year. A recent surge in tin prices has raised its hopes for this year, but the company still must pay royalties based on pro-duction rather than profits.

Moreover, the government is short of foreign exchange and on the verge of bankruptcy, and so international banks are restricting their lines of credit into the country. Mr. Iturralde said miners are having difficulty getting letters of credit to import even drill bits.

The bigger problem, nonetheless, is production costs, analysts here agreed. Malaysia, the world's leading tin producer, does so at one-tenth of the costs in Bolivia by employing technologically sophisticated surface mining.

A number of studies have indicated that rich new deposits are waiting to be exploited, but the government has not undertaken the exploration or given either foreign or domestic private compames tax incentives to do so.

The modern equipment used here is also costly, but Mr. Itur-ralde said he was convinced that it was the short-term answer for both his company and the country.

Miners Begin Strike

LA PAZ (Reuters) - Workers at Bolivia's major Catavi and Siglo Veinte tin mines began an indefi-nite strike Friday, demanding that the government explain the death of an arrested union leader.

The ruling military junta said Thursday night that Julio Cossio Merovia of the outlawed Miners' Federation had died on Tuesday. But the junta statement did not say how he died.

Eurobond in Ecu For Hydro-Quebec

BRUSSELS - Hydro-Ouebec is raising a 40-million-Ecu Euro-bond, to be guaranteed by Prov-ince de Québec, market sources said Friday. The sources said the issue price will be fixed around par for the 14-percent, seven-year bonds. Kredietbank International Group is the lead manager, they added.

In London, it was announced that Walt Disney Productions is raising \$100 million through a fiveyear Eurobond, its first public debt issue anywhere. Morgan Stan-ley International is the lead mana-

Brought to the market on fixed terms, the bond carries a 15% percent coupon priced at 991/2 percent, it added. Co-managers are Bank of America, Deutsche Bank, Morgan Guaranty, Swiss Bank Corp. Interhas been studying a reorganization national and Union Bank of Swit-of the company, but the study has zerland (Securities) Ltd.

Bolivia's Tim Exports '76 '77 '78 Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

Before 1982

By Robert H. Reid

The Associated Press BONN - West Germany's economy will probably not recover from recession until next year and msy be plagued with continued high unemployment into the 1980s, a senior government official

istry told reporters Thursday night that the Bonn government expect-ed growth rates "to flutter" for the rest of this year, "rising a bit and falling a little from month to

economy would finish the year with a gross national product growth rate near a 1 percent real

In its last annual report, the gov-erument forecast that the GNP nearly \$825 billion last year would register between no change and a negative growth of 1 percenover 1980, when it rose 1.8 percent in real terms.

Growth in 1982

the German economy to grow in 1982 at an inflation-adjusted rate of 2.5 percent from depressed levels this year. Inflation in West Germany has hovered between 5.5 and 6 percent.

last month some 1.2 million persons were out of work in this nation of 62 million.

Mr. Schlecht noted that West Germany's current-account deficit had improved from 9.3 billion Deutsche marks in the first quarter of this year to 5.3 billion in the second quarter. The deficit was one of the chief factors cited for plunging the economy into recession. The state secretary said the im-

Countries.

the domestic market remained weak, he said. Mr. Schlecht added that the ministry expected a slowdown in export demand during the second half of this year.

Bonn Sees No Recovery

State Secretary Otto Schlecht of the West German Economics Min-

Mr. Schlecht said he expected

The Federal Labor Office said

provement in the deficit was due to a second-quarter export surplus of 6.5 billion DM compared with a 200-million DM deficit in the first

has predicted.

He predicted the West German

December as investors became increasingly nervous about the state of the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.80 to close at 920.57,

Despite anticipated improve-ments in the economy, Mr. Schlecht warned that unemployment would remain a chronic problem for the next several years. He said the government expected that by 1985, an additional 750,000 Germans and 500,000 foreigners would enter the work force. He said forecasts of 2 million unemployed by 1985 "could be

He said the rise in exports came primarily from the United States and customers within the Organi-

zation of Petroleum Exporting While demand for West German goods from abroad was increasing,

trict, at about \$1.5 billion, down

from \$2.6 billion last year and \$2.9 billion in 1979. While other oil

companies have suffered some of

the same pressures, most have not

displayed the same earnings deteri-

Perhaps most startling, analysts project that the bulk of company profits this year will come from

Pan Am Sells Intercontinental To Grand Met For \$500 Million

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways, financially strapped and pushed by its bank-

ers to raise needed cash, announced early Friday that it will sell its profitable Intercontinental Hotels subsidiary for \$500 million.

The purchaser was Grand Met-ropolitan, a London-based firm that has extensive hotel holdings, mainly in Europe and the Middle East, and is also involved in the liquor and food businesses. The deal is expected to be closed by

Sept. 30. Grand Metropolitan said it would finance its acquisition of Intercontinental by drawing on exist-ing bank credit lines. Michael Orr, Grand Met's finance director, said the firm did not see any need for a

rights issue to finance the deal.

Grand Met had profits last year of \$455 million on sales of \$6.2 billion, making it one of Britain's

largest companies.
Asked whether Grand Met had paid a good price for Intercon-tinental in view of the hotel chain's end-1980 asset valuation of \$116.4 million, Stanley Grinstead, Grand

Met deputy chairman and group managing director, said the valua-tion figure is slightly misleading. He said the figure only included Intercontinental's freehold proper-ties, valued on an historic basis ties, valued on an historic basis, and does not include a large num-

ber of hotels operated under lease Mr. Grinstead said the six free-

with losses in the index for the past

three weeks totaling about 32 points. Declines led advances, 1,020-410, among the 1,874 issues

traded on the New York exchange. Volume was 37.67 million shares

compared with 38.27 million

Analysts said investors are mov-

ing away from stocks into high-

yielding money market funds until they can better predict the direc-tion of both the economy and in-

After the markets closed the

Federal Reserve reported that the

The Commerce Department said

Friday that new orders received by

U.S. manufacturers for durable

goods rose \$818 million, or 0.9 per-

cent, to a seasonally adjusted \$89.12 hillion in July. The increase followed a revised 0.2 percent in-

The F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill reported Friday that

construction of new housing in first half of 1981 advanced 9 per-cent from the first half of 1980, but

it fell a seasonally adjusted 17 per-cent from the second half of last

Reflecting the heavy supply of

traded Thursday.

terest rates.

week, the Fed said.

crease in June.

hold properties will be revalued af-ter completion of the deal, and another 53 under management or lease agreements might also be re-valued. Intercontinental also operates 23 hotels on franchise agreements, and has a half interest in

the London Intercontinental. Mr. Orr said the \$500 million acquisition price, less \$40 million in loans which Pan Am will repay to Intercontinental, contained a high element of goodwill, even al-lowing for the anticipated higher valuadons.

In another multimillion-dollar deal last year, Grand Met acquired the Liggett Group, the U.S. tohac-co and food combine.

Pan Am's directors met for nearsix hours in a special meeting Thursday to approve the sale of Intercontinental. Sources said the directors were reluctant to sell Intercontinental because it is one of the few profit sources left to hold up the foundering airline division.

Dictated by Bankers Intercontinental, which has ho-

tels in 48 countries, last year made \$42 million for Pan Am while the flagship international airline lost \$248 million. In the first six months of this year the hotel chain earned \$23.8 million while the airline lost \$240 million.

Sources said the sale virtually was dictated by Pan Am's bankers, who have slashed the company's credit lines from \$463 million to

Stock Prices Broadly Lower

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed market, the Treasury Thursday sold two-year notes with a record Friday at their lowest level since coupon of 164 percent.

In Light New York Trading

The dollar closed lower across the board in London Friday, continuing a weeklong skid egainst other major currencies in generally light trading.

The dollar closed at 2.4470 from

Deutsche marks, down from 2.4710 Thursday. Against other major currencies the dollar closed at 2.1315 Swiss francs, down from 2.1595 Thursday; at 5.8775 French francs, down from 5.9275 and at 227.20 yen, down from 228.80. The British pound firmed to \$1.8775 from \$1.8590 Thursday.

The Bundesbank sold \$15.1 million at the dollar was fixed lower.

lion as the dollar was fixed lower at 2,4643 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt.

Gold closed in London \$1.50 an ounce higher at \$431 an ounce.

nation's money supply, as measured by M-1B, rose \$800 million to \$434.7 billion in the week ended Inflation in U.K. Aug. 12. The narrower measure of the money supply, M-1A, rose \$300 million to \$364.3 billion in the

LONDON - Retail price inflation in Britain dropped to 10.9 per-cent in the 12 months to July, from 11.3 percent in the year to June and a peak of 21.9 percent in May,

1980, the Employment Department said Friday.

In July, the retail price index, based in January, 1974, rose 0.4 percent to 297.1, after a 0.6-percent increase in June to 295.8. In July last year the index rose 0.8 percent to 267.9. The 0.4 percent monthly rise in July was the smallest since 0.2 percent in August last year, the Employment Department

Factors accounting for the increase were higher prices for alcoholic drinks, gasoline, oil and motor vehicles, offset partly hy e sharp fall in seasonal foods, and a small drop in other food prices, they added.

duced line with a lien on the hotel chain. A Pan Am spokesman said \$163 million of the revenue from the sale would go directly to pay off debts.

The company wanted to sell some of its planes but cannot find buyers. Pan Am also is trying to convince its unions to take a pay cut of 10 percent, and it plans to cut back service in October. Even if its cost-cutting succeeds, the company needs cash to survive the slow winter season; hut it cannot convince its hankers to give it enough money. As one major hanker said bluntly, "There is zero confidence in Pan Am's manage-

And even with the \$500 million injection Pan Am will receive, many bankers and analysts think that the airline will go bankrupt. "Pan Am needs breathing room," said a source close to the industry. "They can't sell any airplanes and they need cash. The only way they can survive, with their bankers taking the hard line, is to sell off the profitable part of the operation and hope they can turn the airline

around. But as an analyst noted: "That influx of cash sounds like a lot of money — until you think that Pan Am is expected to lose \$400 million this year."

Reluctance to Sell

Several directors apparently were reluctant to sell the hotel chain because Pan Am manage-ment was refusing to consider other bids. The airline manage-ment apparently rebuffed poten-tial bids from other hotel operators, including Westin Hotels, a subsidiary of UAL, which owns United Airlines, and Hilton Hotels, which runs an internacional chain competing with Intercontinental.

Grand Met reported a rise in pretax profit to £68.8 million from £61.2 million in the six months to March 31, on turnover of £1.50 billion against £1,15 hillion.

In the year ended Sept. 30, 1980. the group reported pretax profit of £152.1 million after £136 million on turnover of £



BP, Facing Problems, Struggles for Solutions

pense of competitors.

He believes the most logical product on which prices might be lowered is Digital's VAX minicomputer line, where margins have risen rapidly. Prime Computer is New York Times Service LONDON - For about two years, British Petroleum has been running advertisements on televiand would be most exposed to price cuts and new VAX models, sion, in newspapers and on billboards here trumpeting itself as "Britain at its best." The ads are now in suspension, just for the summer, and, coincidentally, so is BP's once-outstanding performance - but perhaps for quite a bit

ents who wanted representation in the group. "We aren't advising they clean out their holdings," he said. "But if we had very large po-After decades as one of the great corporate success stories, Britain's sitions and were near-term oriented we'd be reducing them. Even largest industrial company has fallen hard. Although the company remains profitable over all, BP is for long-term investors, we don't think this is the time to buy." expected to lose a staggering \$1 billion in 1981 on refining and marketing of oil products in Western Europe and another \$225 million on chemical operations. A Digital spokesman said Thursday the company does not comment in advance of price changes but added that he was not

that could go wrong has gone in 1978 from Monsanto and Union wrong. To some extent, the company's problems encompass the general afflictions of the industry, in particular the intense pressure on profit margins of refined products, as a result of unexpected conserva-tion and the continuing recession in Europe. Other refining companies also are beginning to scale

back their European operations.
In addition, BP, more than most petroleum concerns, faces a lack of access to low-cost, high-quality Saudi Arabian crude oil. While Saudi Arabian oil is priced at \$32 a barrel, BP's average cost over the first five months of the year was \$38 a barrel, although it has since

dropped to just above \$35 a barrel.
We can't afford to have the situation again as we had in the first half of 1981," Mr. Kirsten said emphatically. As a result of takeovers in countries such as Nigeria and Iran, and despite the addition of Alaskar and North Sea production, BP's crude oil supplies, once the envy of the industry, have fall-

company took the lead in winning a price reduction on North Sea oil a move that saves more than \$1 As for 1981, BP's profits in the million a day and may prove a key step in winning lower prices from African oil exporters. Now BP is seeking changes in British tax laws that can reach 91 percent of the first quarter totaled \$711 million, down 21 percent from 1980. Total profits for 1981 are estimated in The City, London's financial dis-

> tends, force a slowdown of development of new fields. Expensive crude oil contracts with such countries as Kuwait have been phased down or out. Negotiations have been opened with more moderate producers such as Saudi Arabia and Mexico and the company is determined not to repeat its 1979 mistake of entering into long-term, inflexible agreements.

sales price and, the company con-



Value Line looks at ... **Major American Stocks** With P/E's Under 5 AND Yields Over 7% Plus the potential to double in price within 3 to 5 years.

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nigner.

• 15 of these low-P/E stocks also offer Appreciation Potentials In the next 3 to 5 years of more than 100% ... based on Value Line's estimates of their earnings and P/E ratios in that tutura span. (& offer long-term Appreciation Potentials of more than 150%) • In addition, a significant minority of these "combination" stocks currently yield from 7% to 25.0%, based on our estimate of dividands in the 12 months chead. (In many of these stocks, moreover, we look for sizable dividend increases—from 50% to

100%-In the next few years.) But we urge you not to leap into atocks like these, good as they may sound, without also checking Velue Line's current ratings for Probably Price Performance and—most importantly—Quality (Safaty).

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THE VALUE LINE



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 22-23, 1981 AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21 Page 10 NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Stock Chisa Sis. Class Prev Div. In 8 vid. 0/E 100s. High Low Quol. Class **Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, Aug. 20, 1981 **Montreal Stocks** Closing Prices, Aug. 20, 1981 Canadian Indexes **Eurocurrency Interest Rates Selected Over-the-Counter European Stock Markets** August 21, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies) Amsterdam 48.10 N.Q. 344.30 58.00 224.90 157.30 290.90 485.00 104.00 222.00 167.50 310.80 213 184 ComMi 5.44 5 2 Commor 3.20 184 5 Compa ... 20 184 5 Compor ... 20 184 135 Compc ... 20 184 135 Compc ... 20 185 136 Compc ... 21 18 135 Conrec ... 16 18 13 Conrec ... 16 184 224 Coret ... 18 184 24 Crest ... 18 29 164 Crompt ... 20 184 274 Crest ... 20 184 274 Crest ... 20 184 54 Cross ... 18 29 164 Crompt ... 20 20 174 Conrec ... 36 21 174 Conrec ... 36 22 174 Conrec ... 36 23 174 Conrec ... 36 24 24 DCL ... 36 25 114 Domson ... 31 24 25 DCL ... 32 24 25 DCL ... 32 25 114 Domson ... 32 24 25 DCL ... 32 25 114 Domson ... 32 25 115 Domson ... 32 25 ACFORT ACQUAY AC 84 14.524 12.54 12

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Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, August 21, 1981

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European Gold Markets

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures Aug. 21, 1981 DER CATTLE **New York Futures** Ang. 21, 1981 Andrew De.; Coers per ID. Nov 7.45 7.45 7.32 Feb 8.79 8.79 8.75 Apr 18.45 10,47 10.37 Est. soles 26t. Prev. soles 26t. Prev day's own lof 5.314, out 72. KBELLIES iternational Monetary Market v, spies 10,792, v dov's open int 13,762, off 294, MADIAN DOLLAR of dir; I point square \$8,8001 ons | 1 per for | 1960 | 2025 | 1960 | 2021 | +76 | 2026 | 1960 | 2021 | +76 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | ev. soles 3,571. ev doy's open int 8,580, up 511. Cash Prices ZMAN MARK August 21, 1981 TEXTILES ANESC YEN 0,67% 368.03 227.36 67-88 0.40 10094 8.3479 0.357₂ 14.25 639.20 sales 3.364. dg √3 open (of 10.367, up 572, sales 7.401. kg/s epen int 1.556, off 9.794. Commodity Indexes **Market Summary** August 21, 1981 Close 1,054.30 p 1,499.00 362.96 375.86 NYSE Most Actives Close Che. 604 +114 574 + 15 73 + 15 73 + 15 734 - 14 105 - 14 105 - 14 105 - 15 204 - 15 204 - 15 204 - 15 204 - 15 204 - 15 204 - 15 204 - 15 Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — prei frony't — finol Reufers : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jooss : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26. London Metals Market (Figures in sterilize per metric toni (Sliver in pence per troy ounce) August 21, 1981 Prev. Nationw Cless 44,00 775 19,43 11,63 473 1,813 14 987.00 759.00 951.00 952.00 978.00 978.00 981.00 982.00 978.00 951.00 952.00 978.00 951.00 978.00 97 Cornodes: s 3 months Tin: spot 3 months Lead: spot 3 months Silver: spot 3 months Aleminium: low Jones Averages Jones Bond Averages London Commodities (Prices in sterling per metriction) (Gasell in U.S. dollars per metric ton) Close Chg. 52.94 —0.09 67.33 —0.13 68.60 —0.05 August 37, 1961 (2ld-Asked) (Close) Standard & Poors 128.70 129.43 —1.46 144.14 145.45 —1.72 54.07 144.1 —0.13 14.25 14.41 —0.13 22.77 22.90 —0.19 NYSE Index Lot Trading in N.Y. verican Most Actives 15% 17% 17% 17% 17% 11% 25% 212 22% Paris Commodities (Figures in French france per metric for) 1,993 1,995 1,940 1,953 1,940 1,950 2,05 2,065 2,040 2,700 2,050 2,190 1,160 2,220 pierest: 7,854 -- 110 -- 75 -- 95 -- 100 -- 100 -- 50 OCI 2881 Nov N.T. Dec 2611 Man 2085 Man 2130 Sty N.T. Aug N.T. Oct N.T. accitots of Se to 1,276 1,300 1,335 1,340 1,350 1,470 1,350 1,470 1,350 1,440 1,445 1,440 1,445 1,440 AMEX Index

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U.S. Simplifies Law on Tax-Free Retirement Accounts

By Karen Arenson New York Times Service

NEW YORK --- Many U.S. tax matters are complicated, but new rules make setting up e tax-free retirement account as easy as opening a bank account or investing in a money-market fund.

"It really is very easy, and by opening a special retirement account you are getting that all-cru-cial tax deduction," said Don said Don Uoterwood, manager of the retirement plans and services department at Merrill Lynch said. Most financial institutions

banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, brokerage firms and investment management companies — expect to handle the tax-free retirement accounts, generally known as Indi-vidual Retirement Accounts, or IRAs. The oew tax law also permits companies to handle special retirement accounts for their em-

Dividends August 31, 1981 Per. Amnt Pay.

playees, subject to the same rules that govern IRAs.

The new rules governing retirement accounts take effect Jan. | and apply only to income earned in 1982 and after. An individual may put funds into a special retirement account any time until he files his income tax return for that

To establish a retirement account, all an individual occds to do is to put mooey mto an investment, such as e bank account or a money-market fund or even a special fund managed by employers, and then fill out a form provided by the bank or fund manager declaring that it is e special retirement account. Until tax time, that form and probably e small annual fee are the only features that distinguish an IRA from any other

savings or investment account. It is when the tax return is filed that the difference appears. Mooey placed in a special retirement ac-count may be subtracted from earnings before income taxes are calculated. There is a special line on the first page of the income tax return for listing the amount contributed to the account. Income earned in the account is oot tax-

The first step for anyone interested in setting up a retirement ac-count is to determine eligibility. The oew law makes virtually all workers in the labor force cligible. Anyone with earned income wages and salaries hut oot interest or dividends - may put as much as \$2,000 of those earnings each year into a tax-free retirement ac-

The oew rules are considerably broader than the old rules. Prior law generally kept workers covered by a company pension plan from establishing their own tax-free Individual Retirement Accounts And, for those who were allowed to start an IRA, the old lew put a cap of \$1,500 on the amount that could be set aside annually.

The first attracoon of such accounts is that the individual will oot be taxed on any earnings put into an account uotil the money is withdrawn. For someooe in the 50percent tax bracket, this means that the cost of putting \$2,000 into a special retirement account is only \$1,000, since he would otherwise have to pay \$1,000 in taxes on the \$2,000 of income and oow does not have to.

The second ettraction is that any money earned by the account is also sheltered from tax payments until withdrawal, allowing tax-free accumulation of savings.

Restrictions Exist

There are some restrictions. Any money withdrawn from a tax-free retirement account before age 591/2 will be subject to a 10 percent penalty. The financial institution or company that has custody of the account must report all withdrawals to the government.

An individual must start with-

drawing the funds by age 701/2. (From that point he may no looger make additional cootributions, either.) Income taxes are due on the mooey as it is withdrawn, wheoev-

Any money remaining in an ac-count at age 70½ must be withdrawn at least as fast as a schedule that would reduce the amount to zero over the person's expected life span as determined by an actuarial schedule. If the person's spouse is still alive, the schedule may be determined eccording to their combined life expectancy.

The persoo who can afford to set aside some current income and who has found he is eligible for an IRA should cext coosider how be wants to invest the mooey. About the only investments barred by the tax lew are insurance policies, collectibles (such as art, antiques or

gems) and investments paid for with borrowed fuods.

One option is to have their funds managed by the company for which they work. Maoy large companies and some smaller oces are expected to offer such progrems, collection the money through payroll deduction. The money would theo be placed in a plan that meets government requirements for tax-free accumuletion of funds, which might be a pensioo plan, profit-sharing plan or savings plan managed by the

"For the employee who keeps putting off establishing an IRA until tax time and then has to scrape up money just to pay the taxes, payroll cootributions can be a convenient wey of accumulating retirement dollars," said Robert E. Wallace, a benefits adviser with Buck Consultants.

Another point in favor of an em-ployer-managed plan, said Stanley M. Rosow, a partner at Hewitt Asputs his tax-deductible dollars into an employer plan, the employer can skip taking out withholding taxes from the mooey. An employee who puts money into an IRA will still find withholding taxes being taken out."

The fees for setting up an IRA and for maintaining it vary considerably. The fees are deductible for taxpayers who itemize deductions. Oppenheimer & Co., for example. charges customers \$30 a year for IRAs. Merrill Lynch has a \$25 fee to opeo an account and theo charges an annual custodial fee of \$40 or two-tenths of 1 perceot of assets, whichever is greater. Fidelity Management and Research charges a \$10 fee for each mutual fund the IRA is invested in at the end of the year. Individuals also should expect to pay cormal com-

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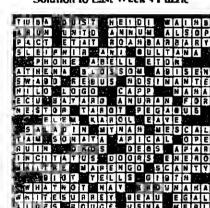
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BOOKS.

THE SOUL OF A NEW MACHINE

By Tracy Kidder, 293 pp. \$13.95.

Atlantic-Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Moss. 02106.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE day, near the beginning of Tracy Kidder's "The Soul of a New Machine." the author walks into a plain two-story brick building near the junction of the Massachusetts Tumpike and Route 495. In the lobby of the building. Kidder discovers a display case with a legend on it that reads. "The First NOVA." "Inside sits a small computer," the

text continues, "about the size of a suitcase, with a cathode-ray tube — a thing like a television screen — beside it. A swatch of prose on the back wall, inside the cage, explains that this was the first computer that Data General ever sold. But the animal in there isn't stuffed; the computer is functioning, lights on it softly blinking as it pro-duces on the screen beside it a series of graphs - 10 years' worth of annual reports. a precis of Data General Corp.'s financial history." Which his-tory Kidder then proceeds to summar-

Marriage to Concreteness

Now this lead-in is a pretty elementary and obvious journalistic device. though you sometimes wish more writers would be as obvious. But the gimmick doesn't only serve to de-scribe the headquarters of Data General Corp. and to fill in the background of its meteoric financial history. It also establishes the extremely concrete relationship of the reporter to his subject. It lets us know that Tracy Kidder — a regular contributor to The Atlantic, where portions of the book first appeared — isn't going to tell us anything without first connecting it to a physical environment.

And this approach of Kidder's eventually produces a big payoff. It

eventually produces a big payoff. It occurs in a later chapter called "The Case of the Missing NAND Gate," in which a team of engineers tracks down a hug in a new computer they are building. The amazing thing about this chapter is that even someone like this reviewer, who barely understood the difference between computer hardware and software when he hegan "The Soul of a New Machine," was able to follow every step of the solu-tion to the debugging mystery, even though it involves binary arithmetic. Boolean algebra and a grasp of the difference between a System Cache and an Instruction Processor. And not and an instruction Processor. And not only did I follow this technological detective story. I also found it exciting. That's the big payoff of Kidder's faithful marriage to concreteness.

Of course, this chapter is far from the only reason why Kidder followed Data General's "Project Eagle,"

which involved the design and construction of a computer known as a

struction of a computer known as a 32-hit supermini, or one with a hugely increased storage address system; and which eventually produced the machine called Eclipse MV/8000.

He also wanted to observe and write about a group of brilliant and unusual people working together under extreme pressure — men like the project's leader. Tom West, who, one night long ago when he was traveling night long ago when he was traveling through Mozambique on husiness for the Smithsonian Insutution, got out of his land-rover and velled into the darkness. "Massachusetts! Massachusetts!" on the theory that maybe "someday there'd be a bunch of kids running around out there named Massachusetts." Or the program designer named Neal Firth who "could units from 200 to 200 write from 200 to 300 lines of code in

his mind, but had a hard time remem-

bering his own phone number."

Kidder also wanted to see and describe the interior of an unusual company - one that has the reputation of being "the Darth Vader of the computer industry." And finally, some-thing seems to have told him that the execution of Project Eagle would be unusual — that it might even set a standard of creativity against which modern industrial practices could be measured.

All of Kidder's hopes for his book have been fulfilled. It does give us a vivid picture of the computer business. We get to know and enjoy a talented and appealing group of people. And there is unquestionably something uplifting about the dedica-tion and sacrifice that went into the completion of Project Eagle, although to compare these with the spirit in which the great medieval cathedrals were built seems a shade pretentious, especially since Kidder provides no standard of comparison from contemporary industry. And incidentally, while we are quibbling, it is a small hut unfortunate flaw that Norbert Wiener's name is misspelled through-

Sull, the best passages in the book are the technological ones — the "golden moment," for instance, when the computer's architect intuitively solves the problems of organizing and securing its memory compartments. Or the passage in which West sneaks a look at a rival company's 32-bit supermini, and finds that its sbortcomings embody flaws in the rival firm's corporate organization. But I have to emphasize that what I admired most about such parts of "The Soul of a New Machine" was the simple but gratifying fact that I understood them.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

'Wit and Wisdom' Of Mayor Koch Is A Successful Book

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With money tight
and politicians suspect, who would
want to buy a collection of quotations from the speeches, news conferences and impromptu remarks of a mayor? A good many people, to judge from the success of "How m I Doing?: The Wit and Wisdom of Ed Koch" (Lion Books). a \$4.95, 107-page paperhack now in its third printing with 70,000 copies in print.

"All my friends in the trade told me the subject was too local, but we sold about 7,000 copies in a week and a half in Dade County, Florida, and the Palm Beach area," said Savre Ross, publisher of Lion. "The books are in airline terminals all over the country, and a lot of New York candy stores."

interspersed with the mayor's bon mots are photographs of him doing a buck-and-wing at a celebration for New York's songwriters, puckering up to kiss Dolly Parton, clinging for dear life to a saddle horn while sitting atop a camel in front of a pyramid and posing with Reggie Jackson.

HA! SOME I DON'T THINK YOU WATCHDOG. SHOULD BE 50 HARD ON SNOOPY. AFTER ALL HE IS OUR WATCHDOG .. HEE HOO PACKS A WALLOP





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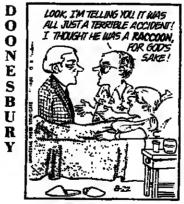








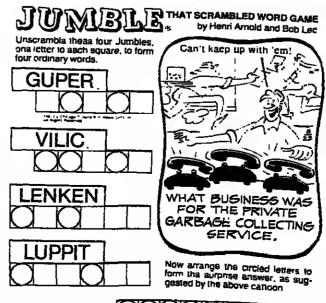












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August 21,1981 1981

Red Smith

Gomez vs. Sanchez A Well-Kept Secret

New York These Service EW YORK — The first time fredo Gomez pulled on padded tens to punch another fellow money was in Panama City on 16, 1974. He boxed a sixand draw with one Jacinto ntes. Since that evening Willo has had 32 matches and cked out 32 opponents, includ-Jacinto Fuentes; 32 bouts, 32 ckouts - oo decisions, no

ws, no defeats. le was born in Santurce, Pnerto o, Oct. 29, 1956, and he weighs pounds. In the nice-Nellie terology of the World Boxing mail, this makes him a super-tamweight. The nice-Nellies of WBC must think "junior feath-

eight" is pejorative. ack in the days when Casey igel was winning the Wiscon-Illinois League batting cham-iship, before "nuclear fission" part of the language, they ed the flyweight champion, my Wilde, "the mighty atom."
of the first and best of the . reights, Jimmy was mighty but as mighty, on the record, as nez. In his first 33 fights, Wilde ed 25 knockouts, won six deciis and had two draws.

Not Since Halitonia

riday night in Las Vegas, nez was to challenge Salvador chez for the WBC featheight championship in a title ch that has been one of the t-kept secrets since halitosis. In

Vegas, not even your best ods will mention it. They're all ing about the Thomas Hearnsar Ray Leonard welterweight it Sept. 16 or a Grand Prix anto e in October or even Larry lines vs. Gerry Cooney, a match t hasn't been made vet. . t is a mystery how the promo-

nanaged to keep word of Frinight's fight from getting und, for it promises high enterament to those who are enter-ued by these unrefined affairs. haps one explanation is that schez is a Mexican, and the eting of a Mexican and Puerto an is pale competition to the 'anchez's record of 39-1-1 com-

ments Gomez's nicely, Salvador a 12-round decision to Anto-Becerra in a match for the vaat Mexican bantamweight. impionship in 1977 and boxed a round draw with Juan Escobar : next year. He has won all the sers, but every now and then his versary remains conscious to the

фfer.

an countries!

oney order today.

...Sch. B.Fr.

Gomez, 24, is nicknamed "Baoka," and now does business ofas Bazooka Enterprises, 2. He is said to be a millionaire . New Orleans.

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His father is a taxi driver, and with his first \$15,000 Wilfredo bought pop a cab of his own so he could keep the whole fare on the clock. The young man also bought his mother a new home: Wilfredo has curious tastes. He

wants to be an actor. He will have a 12-piece band at the fight. Sanchez is a kid off the streets of Mexico City, managed by a

wealthy lawyer. He's a cocky sort. "Gomez says he'll get you in 10," the champion was told. "Gomez," he said, "is just an-

Thanks to viosterol in liver oil, a rising scale of living and other factors, we haven't grown many 126-pound battlers in the Eastern United States lately. The last featherweight champion to operate frequently in these parts was Ho-gan Bassey, and he grew up in Nigeria. Since his day, the feath-erweight title has been passed around among Latin Americans and Orientals, and when any of them fought in this country it was usually in Southern California.

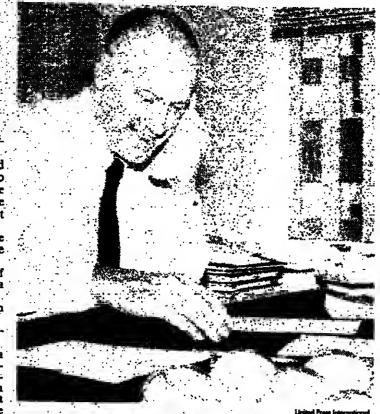
Nevertheless, some of the greatest fighters ornamented the feath-erweight division with some of the most memorable fights. The names throng through memory — the matchless Willie Pep, skinny San-dy Saddler, Chalky Wright, Kid Chocolate, Tony Canzoneri, Benny Bass, Bat Battalino, Abe Attell. To a follower of The Fancy, they are like plucked strings.

Every day when school was out for Guglielmo Papaleo in Hartford, he took out for bome as hard as he could run. He didn't have to look back to know that bigger kids were chasing him with intent to do bodily harm. If he was lucky and could carry his speed for the distance, he ran home and slammed

Eventually he sought out Lou Viscusi in a gym and asked about learning to defend himself. Viscusi turned him over to Bill Gore, an accomplished trainer, and Guglielmo Papaleo became Willie Pep, who won 136 consecutive bouts as a professional and survived a plane crash before Sandy Saddler stopped him in their first meeting.

Willie won the title back in a return match, lost it again in a third bout with Saddler, and in their fourth meeting he was leading on points for eight rounds but Saddler . was beginning to hurt him. "The hell with the official scorecards," Willie said, and ran home and

slammed the door. Memories of that one were revived vividly last November in



 \dots Γm not going to bend with every wind."

the sixth. Stapleton homered for

Evans broke out of an 0-for-7

slump with his game-winning sin-gle. "I'm still searching for what I had before the strike," said Evans,

who is among the American League leaders with 44 runs batted in. "I was swinging great just be-fore the strike," he said.

The night rekindled painful memories for Eckersley. A year

ago, he had pitched a two-hitter against the A's, but lost, 2-1, on an unearned run and a home run by

"That was a year ago tonight?" Eckerlsey said. "Dynamite. I de-served a win like this. I don't care

how I win," he said of Thursday's

somewhat less classic performance,

"That was stupid, that bome run

pitch, and I was stupid tonight

when I gave up the homer to John-

"but a loss like that one burts.

Mario Guerrero.

Boston in the second inning

Bowie Kuhn and Baseball's Split Season symmetry, the two teams that were, behind the scenes, giving

By Thomas Boswell . Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "The loop-hole is now closed," Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said proudly in officially unveiling what may become known as the Kuhn codi-

As expected, baseball announced its patch-and-stitch reme-dy to its "integrity problem" Thursday: If a division wildcard spot in the postseason playoffs is occessary because the same team wins both halves, it will be awarded to the second-place team in the second balf of the season, as opposed to the club with the secondbest full-season record.

Startling Point

The Major League Players Association executive board voted Thursday to accept the revised

After his long-awaited, anticlimactic pronouocement. Kuhn ex-pressed his feelings on a range of topics related to the controversial

In Seattle, Alan Bannister's

14th-inning single scored Mike Hargrove and gave Cleveland a 6-5

decision over the Mariners. With

one out, Hargrove and Chris Ban-do singled off reliever Dick Drago

(4-4). After Toby Harrah flied out,

winner. Mike Stanton (3-2) pitched

5% innings of one-hit relief to pick up the victory. Jorge Orta homered for the Indians.

Angels 6, Orioles 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor

had a two-run bome run and two

doubles and Geoff Zahn pitched a

nnister delivered the game-

No sooner had he announced

Red Sox Rally to Win, 6-5, Ending A's Streak

the new format than he brought up a startling point: The teams that complained most loudly and bitterly during the last week - and thereby forced the revision - are exactly the teams that, by pure accident, are most hurt and outraged by the new plan.

The teams io question played well in the first half but did not finish first - in particular Baltimore, Milwaukee, Chicago, Texas, St. Louis, Montreal and Cincinnati. Their victories in the first half are - literally and in every circumstance and sense - completely meaningless. Under the new plan, they might as well have lost every first-balf game for all the good it does them now.

We had several teams complaining," mused Kuhn. "Each was pushing for its own plan," cit-ing in particular Baltimore, Cin-cinnati, the Chicago White Sox.

4) surrendered nine hits in seven

innings but managed to stop Bob-by Grich's hitting streak at 21 games, the longest in the league this year.

Braves 6, Mets 4

In the National League's only game, in Atlanta, Phil Niekro

pitched seven innings for his 237th career triumph and Glenn Hub-

bard homered and drove in two

runs to spark the Braves to a 6-4

triumph over New York. Niekro

(5-4) moved past Waite Hoyt and

into 40th place on the all-time vic-

Texas and St. Louis. "lo retrospect, you might say that they were all looking for an altogether different solution than the one that they

To give this oddity complete

"Unbelieveable," growled Balti-more Manager Earl Weaver, attacking the new plan even before it was announced.

"For the most extreme example, take Toronto. We finished 17 games ahead of 'em in the first half. Now, if the Yankees win the second half, and Toronto beats us out for second place by a game, then they're in the playoffs instead of us, despite the fact that we were 16 games better than they were

over the whole season." Dozens of other permutations on that theme are possible. However, the most elegant injustices --with a second-half fluke edging a quality full-season team out of a wildcard spot — would involve the Rangers and Twins, the Cards and Cubs, and the Padres and Reds.
"What I call the Baltimore

problem' has now been solved," said Kuhn. When we instituted this split

season plan [as part of the strike settlement], we absolutely were not aware of the possibility that a team could lose a game to make the playoffs.

"It's a very remote possibility. 6-2 victory over Baltimore. It was Zahn's first triumph ever over the Orioles. Loser Dennis Martinez (8-But if it were going to happen, then it would probably have been Baltimore that was put on the spot in their final series [of the season] against New York." The Orioles, among others, hardly likes the so-lution to the "Baltimore problem."

Kuhn also addressed himself Thursday to several ancillary is-sues arising out of the split-season debate. Is the split season, or the eight-team playoffs, part of baseball's permanent future?

"I don't think the split season has any foture at all, it's a oneyear abnormality, something that's been dooe so that, after the strike, we could have a sense of a fresh

The split season is a dinosaur.

nine-hitter to lead California to a tory list,

The Mets' Mookie Wilson was tagged out glove-to-face by Atlanta catcher Bruce Benedict in the first inning Thursday night. Wilson had tripled, but was out trying to score on an infield grounder.

an 0-1 pitch. Jim Rice drove in the son on an 0-2 pitch. I've either inning's third run with a single to been real good or real bad this sea-Cliff Johnson had given the A's Knick Coach Holzman

Is Still an Easy Winner

From Agency Dispatches
OAKLAND, Calif. — Boston
snapped the Oakland A's winning

streak at five games Thursday

night, rallying from a 4-3 deficit

for a 6-4 victory with three runs in the eighth inning, keyed by Dwight Evans two-out, two-run single. Dennis Eckersley (6-5) pitched the Red Sox to their first victory in

four games, allowing eight hits in seven innings. Mark Clear pitched

two hitless innings for his fourth

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Loser Steve McCatty (8-5) struck

out the first batter in the eighth be-

fore Dave Stapleton singled. One out later, McCatty walked pinch-

bitter Joe Rudi and was relieved

by Bob Owchinko - who walked

Jerry Remy to load the bases.

Dave Heaverlo came on to surren-

der Evans' single to right field on

New York Times Service -- NEW YORK - Did you see the Knicks signed Red Holzman to a new two-year contract?" a fan asked the other day. "I don't know why. The parade has passed and

he's still waving at it." That's one view held by a number of people on Holzman as a basketball coach. There's another. "Red's amazing to have stayed

this long and still be a great coach," said Al Cervi, a teammate of Holzman's with the old Rochester Royals and a former National Basketball Associatioo coach. "The players today are so individually inclined, I get tired watching them. I don't know how Red does it. If it was me, dear God, I'd be put in jail."

Benchmarks

At 61, Holzman is the oldest coach in the NBA, the oldest in point of service - 17 seasons on the bench, plus 18 as a player (one of the league's pioneers), scout, consultant and general manager second only to Red Auerbach in coaching victories (663 games, to

U.S. Swimmers Lead Russians

From Agency Dispatcher KIEV, U.S.S.R. — A confident U.S. swimming team Friday took a 79-41 lead over the Soviet Union at the start of a three-day dual meet that many of the visitors saw

as partial compensation for the 1980 Olympic boycott. Chris Cavanaugh, the 19-yearold U.S. champion from the Umversity of Southern California, reg-istered a winning 50.23 seconds in the men's 100-meter freestyle, ahead of teammate Robin Leamy's :50.57 at the outdoor pool at Dynamo Stadium.

Sue Habernigg led a one-two sweep in the women's 100-meter freestyle. Habernigg, runner-up at the U.S. championships last week, swam to a convincing victory in :56.81; teammate Annie Lett was second with 57.31.

Craig Beardsley of the Universi-ty of Florida and Jim Halliburton of Indiana University were onetwo in the 100-meter butterfly. Although Bob Placek of UCLA finished third, his result was oot counted because of rules that permitted each side to receive points for only two finishers.

Jeff Float of USC set a personal record of 3:51.98 in winning the 400-meter freestyle. The women's 200-meter breaststroke was won by Russian Larisa Belokov in 2:33.80.

The American swimmers had been optimistic before the meet about their chances, with memories of 1980's boycott spurring their desire.

"I think we are tougher than the Soviets," said Beardsley, the 200meter butterfly world-record hold-"This will be like getting paid back for all the hard work we did for the Olympics."

Team co-captain Bill Barrett said he wasn't bitter about the boycott. "It's something you had to accept. There is no sense crying about it," he said. But he added: "Basically, U.S. and Soviet swimmers are gunning for each

Auerbach's 938 in 20 seasons) and the only active coach to have won more than one NBA champion-

The Knicks under Holzman won titles in 1970 and 1973. But in the following few years they deteriorated. The championship players retired or slipped, the new players couldn't match their team skills. No one doubted that. But then finbegan to point at Holzman: He's tired, he can't bandle the new breed of player, he's a fossil. He was fired.

Once considered a certified genius for the delicious team concept the Knicks used so successfully, Holzman was now forced to hand in his certified genius card. Prior' to the 1977-78 season, Willis Reed became the oew coach. Reed was big and strong and young and black — the majority of Knicks were black and it was believed be

would do well. reasonable success. But Knick management felt he should have done better; he was dropped. Many coaches were considered. Then, to the surprise of most, Holzman, who had been relegated to a small, distant "consultant's" office in Madison Square Garden where he remained without complaint — the ultimate company

man - was brought back as coach Last season, the Knicks won 50 games and made the playoffs, although they were soundly beaten by Chicago in the opening round. "We'll do better this season," said

"I enjoy coaching them," he said of the current players, "because most of them like to play and want learn." He said it's frustrating for them and for him when, after working hard in practice, one of them will make a costly mental erfor to lose a game.

On occasion, Holzman will shoot with a player after practice. At 5 feet 10 inches, he is still trim. One day Marvin Webster, the Knick center, and Holzman put \$10 apiece on the floor for a shootout from the top of the free-throw circle. "Marvin went first and made 9 ont of 10," said Holzman. He went to pick up the money.

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BNGLAND: 01-6287969 "I said, 'Just a minute.' "Then I shot. I still shoot the old two-handed set. I made 9 out of 10. He couldn't believe it. I doo't know if Marvin had ever seen a two-hander before.

"People talk about the game changing," he continued. "It doesn't change as much as it might seem. The basics are still there. You've got to play good defense. You've got to hit the open man. You've got to pass and think. And the players still take pride in winning, no matter how much money they make. You try to tap that pride. Coaching today is as simple as that."

Holzman relies on several axioms, in and out of basketball. A stickler for promptness, he says that "if you come late, you play late." He also says:

 "Never get your hair cut by a bald-headed barber." · "Never accidentally raise your hand when the check is com-

"Never talk money with your wife at night" - crucial, he says, because "otherwise you'll get oo sleep.

And that is how he does it.

As a rookie coach, Reed had Irwin, Aoki Lead Golf Event in U.S.

United Press International GRAND BLANC, Mich. Hale Irwin and Isao Aoki shot 7under 65s Thursday to share the first-round lead by one stroke in the Buick Open golf tournament.

In second place was Dan Halldorson, while Dave Hill and Bill Loeffler had 67s. Tied at 68 were Calvin Peete, Roger Maltbie, Bill Kratzert and defending cham-pion Peter Jacobsen. The Watkins brothers, Lanny and Bobby, plus Bobby Clampett headed a group at 3-under-par 69.

Irwin, eighth on the tour with winnings of \$185,649 this year, won the Hawaiian Open and has finished second in four other 1891 PGA tournaments. Aoki, of Japan, became a tour regular this year and has won \$38,705 — 85th on the earnings list.

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team playoffs go, we've had a most aid and comfort to the dissistudy committee on that idea for dents, were Milwaukee and Monsome time. It's been on a back burner because of more pressing issues, like the strike, but I imagine it will move up to a middle burner

Who dreamed up the split-season plan that has had to be revised, and where does the responsibility for the whole format

There were a great many clubs which thought a split season and expanded playoffs had advantages. It was an idea with broad support that grew up into a ground swell. It doesn't have a specific origin.... Nevertheless, I'd have to say that this one [idea] really stops at my desk. Everything does, in a sense, but, yes, this. probably more than the strike issues."

Was there any motive, other than an effort to recoup revenues lost during the strike, for changing baseball's traditional format?

'Legitimate Revenues'

"If there is a legitimate way to generate revenues in the situation we were in, then it's certainly a proper part of my business. However. I think the more important aspect of the split season is that, after all the disharmony we had, it gave us a feeling of a fresh start and ... a better platform to move

"The whole test is whether the fans like what you're doing. I still think there's a very good possibili-ty that some kind of Cinderella team will come out of this and cause a lot of excitment that will be good for baseball."

Is Kuhn's commissionership one that does not take an actively partisan role within ownership's own councils — in danger?

Does the recent criticism of him by management people mean there is a growing tendency among clubs be willing to take the chance of finding a commissioner who will take sides in their heated discussions on, for instance, labor issues?

"I doo't know.... That's a very hard question. I'm oot going to bend with every wind. That's never beeo my way."

Aren't there still possibilities for

a first-half champion to deliberately lose games so as to help pick its first-round playoff opposent?

Who These Guys Are'

"I know that talk about thrown games makes a heck of a story, but think all of this has been blown out of proportion. Anybody who believes for a second that major league players are going to dump a game just has no sense of who these guys are. They're the most competitive group of people you'll ever find....Just look at how they

reacted during the strike.

"Besides, Rule 21 [stipulating that a player must give full effort to win] is very clear. Anyone who hreaks it is out of baseball for

good. That's absolute." Thursday's revision changes the playoff format only if a team does win both halves of the season. If different teams win each half, they will play each other in a best-offive series in accordance with the original plan.

Under the revision - "It still has some warts," Kuhn said, "but not integrity warts" — the opening game would be in the home park of the second-place team and all remaining games in the hest-of-five series would be played in the home park of the double winner.

Transactions

BASEBALL American League
BALTIMORE—Reactivated Slave

BALTIMORE—Reactivated Slave Stone, pilcher, Ontioned Dave Ford, pilcher, to Rochestor of the International League.

National League
ATLANTA—Recalled Brell Buller, outfielder, Iram Richmond of the International League. Optional Terry Harser, outfielder, to Richmond, PITTSBUPGH—Traded John Milner, lirst baseman, to Mantreal for Willie Montanez, first baseman.

BASKETBALL DALLAS-Traded Bill Robinsine, Incomed, b

FOOTBALL

kicker. GREEN BAY—Released Colvin Perkins, wide receiver. Obtained Melvin Hoover, wide receiv-er, on waivers from the N.Y. Glarris. NEW ENGLAND—Signed Don Hasselbeck, tight end.
NEW ORLEANS—Obtained Roy Costict, lie

Notional Hockey League PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mei COLLEGE

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vier I 161,	Clerk 191, Orose 1181 and Builling, Narron [12]. W—Stanton. 3-2.		POST—Named Kathy skelball coach.
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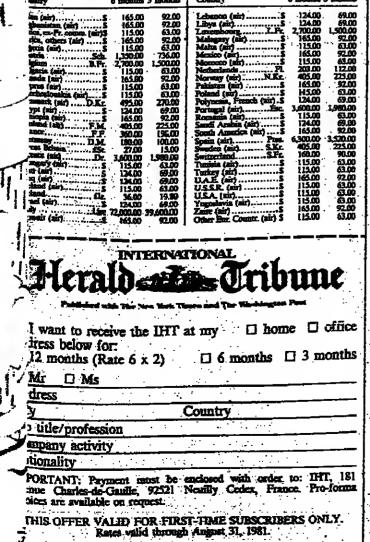
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Dirtying Up the Air

WASHINGTON — The good news from Washington is that the Reagan administration is going to relax existing emission standards for autumobiles and coal-fired power plants, as well as ease the current health-based standards for air quality. In an allout effort to clean up the Clean

Air Act the ad-ministration has indicated it's going to scrap the present system for preventing the significant deterioration of air in areas al-



No one knows exactly what this means, but administration officials have assured the public that while the quality of air might get worse, the benefits to industry would more than make up for it in fact, some economists in the Reagan camp predict that by

Russians Claim They Have Bred Ice-Age Horses

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Russian scientists have "recreated" a strain of wild horses from prehistoric times, and the 50 creatures produced so far are so authentic that they show ice-age tastes in food, a Soviet news report claimed Friday.

Tass said the horses are modernday versions of tarpans that lived thousands of years ago on the steppes of central Asia.

It said scientists sought out modern horses with some tarpan traits, and after years of crossbreeding those animals produced horses with "all the characteristic features of tarpans: they are small, with a big head, a short stand-up mane, a hlack stripe along the back and dark transversal stripes on their shoulder hlades and iegs.

Tass said said the wild horses, now kept on a preserve in Byelorussia in the western part of the Soviet Union, tend to prefer "those parts of the preserve where they can find plants that date hack to the glacial epoch — species of country is to let it trickle down the same ancient period as the tar-

eliminating many of the costly clean air regulations, there will be twice as much money available for medical care to treat lung problems contracted from dirty air.

For example, a family of four could take the \$100 savings from a much cheaper automobile emissions system, and use it for an oxygen tent or a mask to filter out impurities. By not forcing a coalpowered electric plant to install ex-pensive scrubbers in its stacks, the public's electric bills will be reduced to the point where they will be able to buy imported fish to substitute for the fresh fish no longer available in their own lakes because of acid rain.

"This administration," a friend in the White House assured me. "has nothing against clean air. But we don't buy the proposition that all pollution is bad just because it's pollution, and all fresh air is good just hecause it's fresh."

"What do you huy?" "It isn't the government's job to tell people what kind of air they should hreath. Each person should decide for himself. I may like carbon monoxide, you may prefer coal dust, your next-door neighbor might prefer to inhale sulfur fumes. By making clean air standards the same for everyone, we are only giving aid and comfort to the environmentalists."

"Then you believe the best thing to do is turn back the clock on the Clean Air Act, and let every man hreath for himself?"

"If we needed a Clean Air Act," he said, "the founding fathers would have put it in the Constitution. When you limit air pollution, you take away one of man's most precious rights — the individual's ability to hurn anything he wants in bis car or furnace.

"We can no longer afford the luxury of guaranteeing everyone a mouthful of fresh air, when our first priority bas to be fiscal relief to industry, which provides every-thing one needs to fulfill the Amer-

ican dream." "The environmentalists tend to get their priorities mixed up," I agreed. How do you intend to mollify them with the new rules?"

from the top. 01981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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International Herald Tribuna

ONDON - Since a safe and well scrutinized coastline is vital to commerce and defense, in all countries marine aids to navigation are in the charge of a government-run authority or ministry. In all countries except Britain, that is, where an ancient cor-poration called Trinity House owns and operates the majority of lighthouses, lightships, bea-cons and buoys in England, Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibralter, as well as supervising pilotage over a large area includ-

ing London and such ports as

Southampton, Falmouth and

Plymonth Trinity House watches over 2.350 miles of coastline, 93 lightbouses, 21 lightvessels (which are anchored, floating lighthouses) and 700 buoys. It is also responsible for dealing with most wrecks along the English and Welsb coasts and it runs a home for retired or distressed mariners. The quietly boastful slogan of Trinity House is "Ser-

vice to the nation since 1514." **Foreigners**

The corporation was founded when the Guild of Shipmen and Mariners pointed out to Henry VIII that many pilots were dangerously inexperienced or, worse, foreigners: Scots. Flemings and Frenchmen, they warned, were learning the secrets of the king's

waters.
In 1980 Trinity House collected £37.3 million (about \$70 million) in light dues (fees paid by shipowners or their agents when a vessel enters port) in addition to pilotage fees (pilots are self-employed but are trained and supposed by pervised by Trinity House). Headquarters is a fine buiding near Tower Bridge in London, with sumptuous reception rooms filled with hrimming decanters, oil portraits of past Masters, and souvenirs such as a 250-year-old tallow candle. (Candles may not have given very good light but could be eaten when lighthouse keepers ran out of food.)

Corporation employees have a nautical air: pipes and reefers abound, even when worn with striped suits. Management is drawn from about 300 Younger Brethren, all master mariners or senior naval officers, from which a governing board of 10 Elder Brethren is chosen, The Elder Brethren also in-

clude prominent politicians, businessmen and royalty. "We have always maintained good re- Eddystone will be automated.

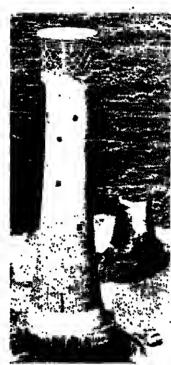
-Mary Blune-

Lighthouse Keeping The 'Brethren' Way

lations with the royal family," one employee points out. The Elder Brother's ensign of Prince Charles flew from the mizzenmast of Brittania when it recently left Gibralter and the present Master of Trinity House is the Duke of Edinburgh.

Previous masters include Samuel Pepys, William Pitt and the Duke of Wellington. The post of Elder Brother is so coveted that in the 17th century newly admitted Elder Brethren were required to give a sum to the poor and a fine dinner, not to the poor. To-day's Elder Brethren enjoy severpleasant traditions and a fine uniform with distinctive gold lace on the sleeve.

Winston Churchill, a great uni-form huff, wore his Trinity House kit to France and when asked what it represented re-plied, "Je suis un frère aîné de la Trinine." "Mon dieu, quelle influence," his questioner murmured.



The corporation is a tightly run ship dealing with everything from buoy repair and the training of lighthouse keepers in its workrooms at Blackwall, London, to study of the use of solar energy at the experimental sta-tion at Dungeness, in Kent. More and more of the corpora-

tion's research stresses economy and increased efficiency. A keynote is the automation of light-ships and lighthouses. This month Britain's most famous rock lighthouse, Eddystone, was closed and its three keepers sent ashore for the last time. It will reopen early in 1982, the first rock lighthouse (as opposed to those on headlands or islands) to be

Rebuilt Four Times

Eddystone, on a small and very dangerous rock 13 miles from Plymouth, has been rebuilt four times since the original effort, a wonderfully jaunty wooden pagoda-like structure built by Henry Winstanley, an amuse-ment park owner. Winstanley holds the unfortunate record of being the only builder to go down with his lighthouse, capsized by a wave in 1703. The last highthouse, a fine structure of heavy dovetailed stone blocks (cement erodes in heavy seas) was built by James Douglass in 1882 and recently had a helicop-ter landing pad installed above its lantern.

Other notorious rock lighthouses are Bishop Rock, which used to be the starting point for transatlantic steamers racing for the Blue Riband, and Wolf Rock, between Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, which is of-ten invisible under fierce waves. Keepers work on rock lighthouses in 28-day shifts and their leave is forfeited if heavy seas prohibit their replacements from being winched aboard. He-lipads on isolated rock lights have proved a boon to leavebound keepers, as has color TV for their dreary duty tours.

No families are allowed on rock lights. Keepers have a knowledge of radio frequencies,

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Waves whipping Wolf Rock.

basic optics and strong arms for polishing the lighthouse lens, which may have as much as 350 square feet of glass. When they come ashore after 28 days of spinishing their lens asks on level ral stairs, their legs ache on level ground. In their spare time they put bottles in ships, knit and op-erate ham radios. One Eddystone keeper used to fish by kite, standing on the lantern.

The quality most sought-for in

lighthouse keepers is level-head-edness. There is a waiting list of applicants despite modest sala-ries and a barshness of existence that led one old lady who was passing a rock light to exclaim,
"What crimes have they committed to be put in that tower?"
Frank Roach, a mighty, bearded Cornishman who looks like
Captain Haddock in the Tintin
comic string has been with Trini-

comic strips, has been with Trinity House for 28 years and was orice stuck on a rock lighthouse for eight weeks. Of 28 men in his training course, only three stuck it out. You never know when a man will decide be's had too much, he says. One assistant keeper gave up when his turn came to cook meals.

Mr. Roach is keeper of Dungeness lighthouse on the southern-

most point of the Romney Marshes in Kent. It used to be a four-man station but since being rebuilt and automated almost two years ago it is attended only by years ago it is attended only by Mr. Roach, who lives ashore and climbs 188 steps to reach his ultramodern lantern. The fog de-tector and light are automatic. "I'm expected to change the luses and put in new lamps and keep the place clean," Mr. Roach

A few feet from the new Dungeness light (the old one was decommissioned when a new nuclear power station hid it from view) is the Trinity House experimental station where tests are carried out on every activity from telemetry to toilet facilities. Lighthouses used to be lit by open coal fires, at present tung-sten halogen is preferred. It was considered a step forward when the bells on lightvessels were re-placed by Chinese gongs; now lightvessels are being changed for automatie lightfloats. Waves have been harnessed to provide power for buoys.

Inevitably over the years there have been government attempts to take over Trinity House hut here its connection with royalty and its high-powered Elder Brethren — who include former Prime Ministers Harold Wilson and Edward Heath - have proved an effective barrier. The best argument for the corporarion's continued independence is that it runs a highly efficient service that does not cost the taxpayer a penny.

Imperfect Technology

As emphasis on cost effective-ness continues, the trend to auto-mation will grow. Only imperfect technology has slowed the trend.

Marine radar has a sbocking reliability record," says Trinity House engineer E.D. Humphrey. "Satellite aids and all that they're pretty good, but it would

be a brave man who comes up
the Chamel with his eyes shut
and just using his dials."

C.A. Small, the officer in
charge of the Dungeness experimental station who spends his
days improving technology, says
that lighthouses will always need
their keepers. their keepers.
"Theoretically they could all

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PEOPLE:

James Garner Hurt By Mechanical Horse

Actor James Garner was injured

when he was thrown to the ground

from a mechanical horse during filming in Burbank, Calif., for his new TV series, "Bret Maverick," an NBC spokeswoman said. an NBC spokeswoman said.

"They're reasonably sure he has several cracked ribs," said the spokeswoman. "Production will close down for three days and then they will shoot around him until he's recovered." The 53-year-old actor was taken 10 Cedars-Sinai Medical Center following the accident.... Country singer Willie Nelson has checked out of Maui Memorial hospital at Waikulu, Hawaii, hut doctors say they will continue to monitor his prog-ress. Nelson will have to limit his activities while he recovers from a collapsed lung, Dr. William Laconetti said.

Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon is flying to Paris Sunday for a two-week "absolutely private" tour of Europe. Nixon will be accompanied by his friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo and Nick Ruwe, chief of staff for the former president. No itinerary has been set, Ruwe said.

Britain's Steve Ovett, world 1,500 meters track record holder, will marry Rachel Waller in Brighton, England on Sept. 18, friends said. Waller, 22, a former club atblete and now a model, is the girl for whom Ovett made the 'I love you' sign as television cameras captured him when he won the Olympic 800 meters in Moscow last year. Ovett, 26, drew the initials I-L-Y in the air. . . . Harold Evans, editor of The Times of Lon-don, married Tina Brown, editor of the Tatler magazine, Evans, 53, and Brown, 27, were wed at the Long Island home of Washington Post editor Ben Bradlee, the British domestie Press Association re-

Quote - John P. Wilson gam-hled and lost \$400,000 but kept his sense of humor. He turned down an offer of \$2 million for his oceanfront Spanish villa in Santa-Monica, Calif. and instead put it up for auction, where it fetched only \$1.6 million — from the same company. Wilson, 42, an antique dealer, quipped, "I get to keep all my monogrammed towels,"

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